

Ford warning to Russia on more arms spending

President Ford last night issued a dramatic message to the Soviet Union to make a positive move over détente. He said that unless the Russians were prepared to help to achieve an agreement on strategic arms limitations, he would ask Congress for additional funds of more than \$100m (about £1,000m) for new nuclear weapons.

US sees Portugal as test of détente

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od fear London hospital

St Cross Hospital at Smith, London, turned into an emergency centre after a broken water pipe threatened to flood the hospital. Engineers throughout the hospital attempted to mend the pipe in the hospital's block.

badly hurt ach crash

One of 21 people were when a coach and a lorry collided near a bridge in Cumberland. A baby girl who was in the coach was seriously injured.

Mr Jenkins seeks to limit secrets Act

Mr Jenkins, Home Secretary, is expected to seek the replacement of section two of the Official Secrets Act, 1911, during the next session of Parliament with legislation that will go far beyond the recommendations of the Franks report of 1972.

Inquiry called into alleged jailing of innocent man after vandals wreck Test match pitch

By Clive Borrell

Scotland Yard decided yesterday to make an independent investigation immediately into the case of George Davis, who is serving a 20-year prison sentence, after a cricket pitch had been spoilt at Headingley, Leeds, causing abandonment of the third Test match between England and Australia. Friends who maintain that Mr Davis is innocent claimed responsibility for the vandalism.



Ian Chappell (left) and Tony Greig, the rival captains, examining the spoilt wicket

Mr Davis, aged 34, a minicab driver, was convicted in April last year for his alleged part in a £7,700 robbery in which a policeman was shot and injured. His appeal is pending. Since he was sent to Albany prison, Isle of Wight, his family and friends have campaigned for his release and the undoing of what they consider an injustice.

English marmalade joins the Community

From David Cross
Brussels, Aug 19
British visitors ordering marmalade with their breakfast in other EEC countries will no longer be presented with a non-descript jam. That is ensured under proposals announced today by the European Commission in Brussels.

Royal warrant display on cigarettes queried

By Patricia Tisdall
Arguments for banning the royal warrant from cigarette advertisements on the ground that it infringes the industry's new advertising code are being prepared by the organization Action on Smoking and Health (ASH), one of the main anti-smoking groups. It maintains that the use of the warrant contravenes a section of the code on personal testimonials and recommendations.

Biba store to close after loss of nearly £1.5m

Biba, the fashion department store which moved into the Derry & Toms building in Kensington High Street, London, just over two years ago, is to close after a loss of £1.46m in the year to the end of March. The parent company, British Land, who say the loss was due partly to the fact that overhead costs were too high, may reopen the store on a much-reduced scale elsewhere. *Diary, p 12. Business News, p 15*

Petrol stations crisis

A sharp drop in the number of petrol filling stations in Britain is forecast in a report from the Petrol Commission. Reduced demand for petrol and sharply rising costs are blamed. The Petrol Retailers' Association say oil companies may soon have a monopoly with the closure of private outlets running at 10 a week. *Page 15*

Labour news pact

The Labour Party's embargo on news to the Birmingham papers involved in a dispute with the National Union of Journalists is not to be extended to news agencies. Mr Percy Clark, the party's director of publicity, yesterday agreed to the continuing flow of news services after meeting the Press Association's Editor-in-chief. *Page 2*

Welfare frustrated

A planning decision and economy cuts are compelling some of the handicapped people to stay in a Kent hospital. A Ramsgate hotel has been offered as a hostel but planning permission has been refused and money is not available for fees. *Page 4*

Ratepayer's court fight

An aggrieved ratepayer who does not believe his local authority has the right to make him pay a 38 per cent rate increase yesterday persuaded magistrates to delay the council's prosecution of him. The ratepayer, Mr Geoffrey Cooksey, said Wycombe council increased the rate by 38 per cent despite the Government's recommended limit of 25 per cent. *Page 4*

Liberal leadership: The Liberals are to debate a proposal to give the rank and file more say in choosing a party leader

£3,000 rises: Opposition members of Lothian Regional Council want proposed 22 per cent pay increases for staff referred to the Government. *Page 2*

Athens: Four of the leaders of the junta may face death sentences in the Greek trial now nearing its close

Angola: United States Embassy tells Britons to leave the former Portuguese territory as fighting spreads. *Page 5*

Australia: Budget slashes direct taxes and also doubles the cost of an assisted passage from Britain

death throes and witnesses: the sad end of a dream. *Business News, pages 15 to 20*

Business features: Seeking ways of making profits acceptable to all by John Whitmore; Frank Vogel writes on the American oil crisis

Stock markets: With little buyer interest shares failed to keep up the pace of the previous day. The FT index closed 0.7 down, at 303.0. *Financial Editor: Defensive arguments for investing in Slater, Walker; Also meets the crisis: Royal Insurance against the trend*

Communists in Portugal call off rally

The Portuguese Communist Party yesterday called off a rally they intended to hold in Oporto, because of the rising tide of anti-communist violence. A strike led to fighting in Lisbon. The exiled General Spínola issued a letter appealing to his countrymen for a united stand against communism. The letter was published by the Portuguese authorities. *Page 4*

British Rail seeks £9m for hovercraft ferries

British Rail will be seeking an estimated £9m in grant aid from the Government to improve the capacity and efficiency of its cross-Channel hovercraft services. Modification of the two hovercraft in service would cut the journey time from London to Paris by about 30 minutes. *Page 15*

City's police on strike

Policemen in San Francisco, who went on strike on Monday over a pay claim, are picketing all the city's police stations. Strikers have been replaced by plain-clothes men, police sergeants and tea boys. City authorities said there was enough manpower to meet emergencies, but unimportant work could not be handled. *Page 5*

Film charges fail

Private prosecutions brought against Lord Harlech, president of the British Board of Film Censors, and Mr Stephen Murphy, secretary of the board, by Mr Raymond Blackburn were dismissed yesterday. They were granted costs by Classic Cinemas Ltd, was committed for trial over the showing of the film *The Language of Love*. *Page 4*

Leader page, 13

Letters: On the Labour ban on newspapers from the three Birmingham editors; on regional news; on the future of Israel; Bryan Magee points out the latest lesson for communist sympathizers; H. V. Livemore recalls the on-off coup that ended Dr Caceres's regime in Portugal.

Sport, pages 6 and 7

Racing: Two classic winners beaten at York: Cricket: Surrey move into second place in county table.

Diary, page 12

Mirabel Cecil visits Biba's in its Royal Insurance against the trend

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if a Scotsman swallows his pride...



it's
BELL'S

ARTHUR BELL & SONS LTD., Esq. 1825—One of the few
INDEPENDENT Companies left in the Scotch Whisky Industry

HOME NEWS

News agency service to reach papers banned by Labour

By Diana Geddes

The Labour Party has decided not to offer all to embargo the indirect supply of official information to the Birmingham Post and Evening Mail via wire news agencies, after an assurance from Mr David Chipp, editor-in-chief of the Press Association. He said no special news service would be supplied to the two papers which are involved in a dispute with the National Union of Journalists. The ban on the direct supply of party news remains in force, and no press facilities for the party's annual conference in September will be made available to the Birmingham papers while the dispute lasts. They are being picked by NUJ members, in continuation of their protest against the dismissal six weeks ago of 240 journalists involved in a pay dispute.

At a meeting in London yesterday with Mr Percy Clark, the Labour Party's director of publicity, Mr Chipp explained that the PA's "contractual situation" made it impossible for the agency to discontinue its general news service to the Birmingham papers and it was not technically possible to cut one paper from its news channels without affecting other subscribers.

He had given Mr Clark a "categorical assurance" that the agency would not provide an increased news service to Birmingham. In a statement after the meeting, Mr Chipp said that it was PA policy in such disputes "to do no more and no less than usual".

Mr Clark said after the meeting that he was satisfied that the PA could not cut off its general news service to the Birmingham papers, and he welcomed the assurance that

the assurance that no special service would be provided. There was now no question of the agency being "blacklisted" by the Labour Party. He had withheld taking a decision on that until after his meeting with Mr Chipp, which had been held at the latter's request. The practical difficulties in discontinuing the agency's service to Birmingham make it easier for Mr Chipp, who is known to feel strongly about the free flow of information. It is understood that the Birmingham papers asked for a special reporting service, to be sent by a wire channel, but that the PA refused it. An extra charge is made for any service beyond the normal contract between the PA and its subscribers.

If a paper in dispute with a union asked the agency to send reports on an event for which the paper would usually use its own reporters, and which was not being covered by the PA in its general service, the agency would refuse to do so, Mr Chipp said.

Mr Kenneth Morgan, general secretary of the NUJ, said that although the union was naturally anxious to prevent material from crossing union picket lines he understood the PA's practical and legal difficulties. The PA management's attitude was consistent with its practice in similar disputes over many years.

More talks were held yesterday between the Birmingham local branch of the NUJ, the management of the Birmingham papers, and the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service. But there seemed little chance of an early settlement of the dispute.

Sogat approves 'Observer' manning reductions

By Christopher Thomas

Labour Staff

Shop-floor members of printing unions at the Observer have so far voted substantially in favour of accepting proposals for immediate reductions in manning. The office chapter (branch) of the Society of Graphical and Allied Trades (Sogat) have approved the plans.

This week shop-floor members of the National Graphical Association are expected to make a decision and will be recommended by their London and national officers to vote for acceptance.

Day staff of the National Society of Operative Printers, Graphical and Media Personnel (Natops) have approved the proposals, but it is understood that the night staff rejected them by a small majority.

Mr William Keys, general

secretary of Sogat, said yesterday: "The staff reductions now agreed are substantially lower than originally asked for by the management and we are pleased to say that the immediate differences between Sogat and The Observer have been resolved."

"However, we are still a long way from seeing a resolution of the Observer's long-term problems or, for that matter, the problems of the national press."

The Observer is understood to employ more than a thousand members of the three printing trade unions. Many of them are part-time workers, at an annual cost of £3m. The circulation is about 700,000.

Last Thursday, officials of those unions reached agreement with the management for immediate staff reductions of about a quarter, which the unions said would have to be approved by their chapels.

Official Unionist protest over Maze releases

Continued from page 1

demonstrated his determination to press ahead with his policy of ending internment by Christmas, by sanctioning the release of a further eight suspected Provisional IRA members from the Maze prison, leaving 222 still there.

The releases, the first since August 6, come after the Provisionals have openly acknowledged that their members took part in recent violent incidents.

Predictably, the decision to continue releasing republicans has strengthened conviction among Protestants that, despite denials, the Government is party to a secret deal with the Provisional IRA.

Immediately after the announcement, 14 members of the Official Unionists' Convention party demanded a meeting with Mr Orme, Minister of State at the Northern Ireland Office.

Eventually, Mr Orme appeared to hear their points during an acrimonious 35-minute meeting. Mr John Laird, the party spokesman, said later: "We got no satisfactory or credible assurance from Mr Orme. We now intend to step up our province-wide campaign to try to force the Government to alter its drastic security policy."

The Official Unionists also criticized the Government's alleged understanding with the Provisional IRA and expressed concern about the worsening security situation.

Other subjects raised included the continuing controversy over whether Mr Seamus Twomey, new chief of the Provisional IRA's Army Council, was recently allowed to continue without arrest.

Sax holds lead in chess international

By Harry Goldsmid

The lead in the London international chess tournament at the West Centre Hotel was held yesterday by the Hungarian grandmaster, Sax. He has followed by Pritchett (Scotland), 2, and Timman (Netherlands), 1½ out of two.

Play in round three was lively. Webb, in rather the inferior position against Pritchett, shortened the game by a blunder on his twenty-fourth move and resigned. Nunn, the junior European champion, compromised his position quite early on against Sax, and resigned after 24 moves.

In the junior international match players are level, each having won one game and a third game being adjourned in a level position with Julian Hodgson having queen and knight against Cardon's two rooks and a knight.

Liberal plan to reform leadership election

By George Clark

Political Correspondent

An election procedure to give the Liberal rank and file a greater influence in choosing the party leader will be debated at the party's annual assembly, which is being held at Scarborough from September 16 to 20.

The agenda, published yesterday, includes a memorandum from the Parliamentary Liberal Party on the election of the leader. It lists methods of consulting "all recognized units of the party" and conveying their views to the parliamentary party before the MPs elect the leader.

Thus far, the procedure follows existing practice, except that a month instead of a few days is allowed for consultations. One innovation is that the results of the canvass should be published. Another is that after the election by the MPs the elected leader must submit himself to a delegate meeting representing the whole party for approval. That delegate meeting will be composed of all those who have submitted a name as a candidate for the party.

The memorandum states that members in the Commons must make the final decision. "However, the party in the country cannot be expected to accept as leader someone chosen exclusively by the present small number of MPs."

"In the past the leader of the party in the country and in Parliament has sometimes been two different people. We consider that the party in the country should have a say in the procedure which, as far as possible, ensures that they be one and the same person."

The defence wrangle between the Young Liberals and more senior members will be reopened with Mr Steve Atack, national chairman of the Young Liberals, moves that Britain should set an example to the world by withdrawing from Nato and all military alliances and ensuring closure of all non-British bases in the United Kingdom.

Plane crash was fatal accident

A jury returned a formal verdict of death by fatal accident at Perth yesterday on two people who were drowned when their aircraft crashed into Loch Tay, Perthshire, on March 8.

Proposed £3,000 rises for council staff challenged

From Ronald Faux

Edinburgh

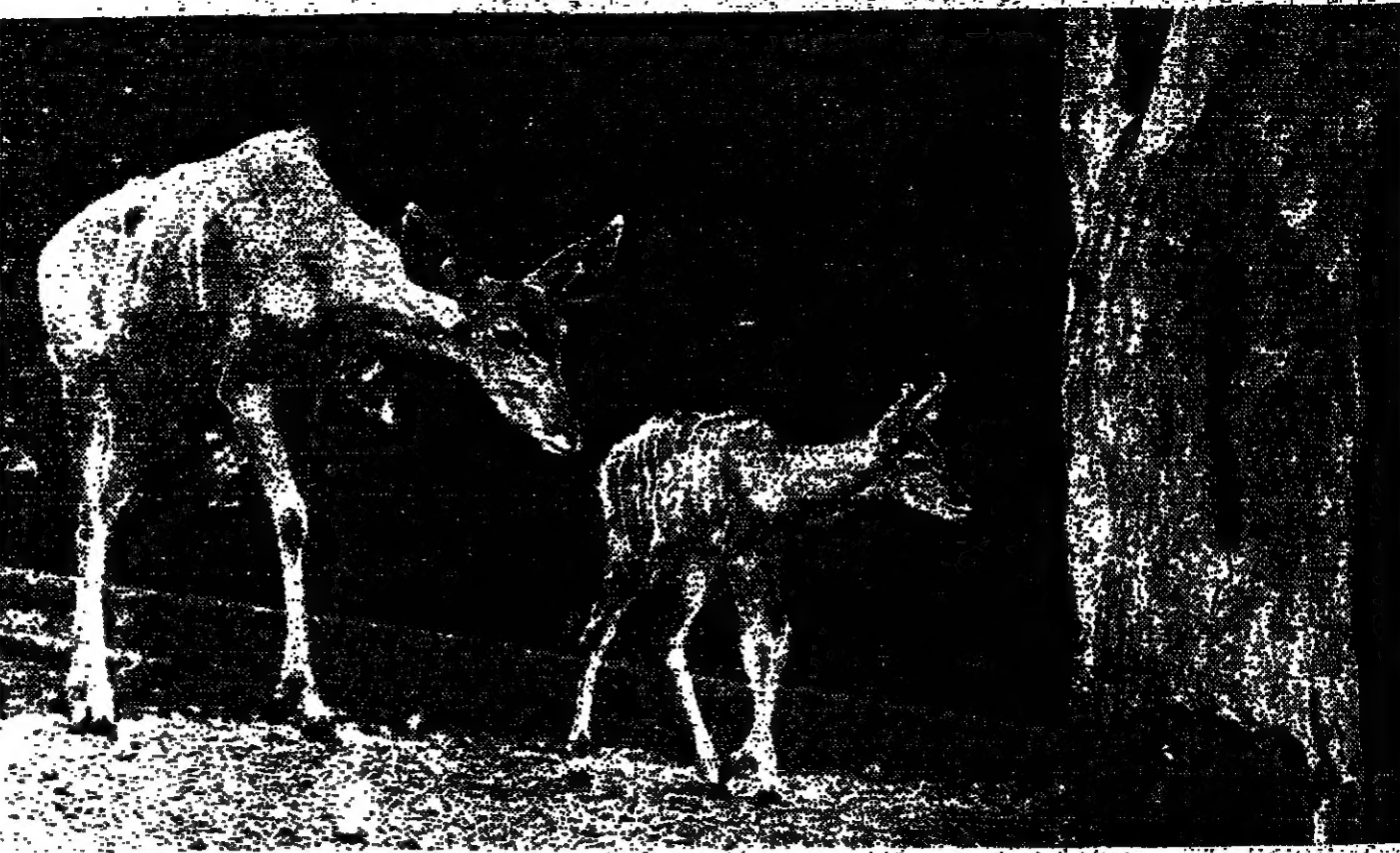
Lothian Regional Council will debate today whether to approve a 22 per cent salary increase for all staff, which would give some senior executives between £2,000 and £3,000 a year more.

Conservatives on the Labour-controlled council are demanding that the rises should be referred to Mr Ross, Secretary of State for Scotland, before they are paid.

Mr Brian Meek, chairman of the Lothian region Conservatives, said yesterday: "The Government is a major shareholder in local government and provides 75 per cent of our finance. It cannot sit back and say this has nothing to do with it."

"We want to know if these rises are within the guidelines of the Government's anti-inflation policy. If the Prime Minister is going to ask us to give a year for Britain, a good starting point would seem to be no rises at all."

Mr Meek was not objecting to rises for lower-paid workers in



Kodos, a kudu antelope, with Kumara, eight days old, her third baby, at London Zoo yesterday. Kumara, a male, may grow to a height of 5ft, with 5ft horns.

Two million people in Britain are bilingual

By a Staff Reporter

Two million people in the United Kingdom, besides Welsh and Gaelic, make daily use of a language other than English, according to Mr David Stephen, director of the Runnymede Trust.

He told the Sheffield committee for community relations yesterday: "Research being carried out by the Runnymede Trust is revealing a substantial and hidden world of active bilingualism in this country. The languages include Gujarati, Urdu, Spanish, Italian, Hebrew, Polish, Greek, Bengali and Turkish. The situation is not even officially perceived."

Mr Stephen said that if a draft directive of the EEC being prepared in Brussels became accepted policy next year, it would require the United Kingdom to provide children of migrant workers with instruction in the language and culture of their country within three years of the passing of the directive.

12 education colleges told to close

By Tim Devlin

Education Correspondent

At least 12 colleges of education have been decided, the department said in a press statement. That of the other 53 has yet to be negotiated. But it is not expected that many will have to stop taking students.

The decision will take effect in some cases from next month and in the rest not later than September next year, the department added.

Some of the colleges will have to be closed permanently, although the department hopes local authorities will keep their buildings for other educational uses.

The department's memorandum was published in The Times last month, although one unexpected casualty is Keele College, Peterborough, where it was thought an annex might be kept open for 135 students.

The closures are in line with government policy to halve the number of teacher training places from 120,000 to 60,000 in 1981. The original target was fixed before the present forecasts of smaller numbers of pupils were made. The number of teacher-training places for new secondary students for September next year has been cut from 23,000 to 20,000.

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500 teachers offer to aid illiterate adults

From Our Correspondent

Glasgow

More than 500 teachers have volunteered to help in teaching 50,000 adults in Scotland to read and write. It was stated in Glasgow yesterday. The regional council's campaign will be financed by £60,000 of the £100,000 available in Scotland for the adult literacy campaign, which is being run in connexion with the BBC's three-year series of television programmes, starting in October.

Councillor William Harley, chairman of the council's education committee, said the emphasis in the campaign would be on informality. In many cases it might be better for the tutor and the student to meet at home, or in a public house rather than at an educational establishment.

The £60,000 will be used to buy and develop teaching materials suitable for adults and for extra equipment needed for tuition outside educational establishments. Described as "a one-off" grant, it cannot be used to increase the permanent staff, and after this year adult literacy must again take its place as part of the normal curriculum.

The scheme will be administered by the community education service but in Strathclyde it is being handled by six educational divisions, each of which has appointed a principal tutor-trainer.

Irish church-going record surveyed

By Clifford Longley

Religious Affairs Correspondent

A survey published in Dublin today establishes the Irish as probably the most church-oriented nation on earth. More than nine out of 10 of the adult population of the Irish Republic attend church at least weekly, and nearly a quarter go more than weekly. Half the population go to confession at least once a month.

The results, with a commentary, are published by the research and development unit of the Irish Bishops' Conference. The survey was confined to Roman Catholics (who form 96 per cent of the population) and excluded priests and nuns. The sample of 2,500 covered

all economic classes, and found, predictably, that unskilled manual workers had the lowest rate of weekly attendance at Mass, a modest 88 per cent, while higher-salaried occupations and farmers had a rate of about 94 per cent. That included the younger age groups, who are less inclined to church-going, only 67.9 per cent of men between 20 and 24 being weekly attenders.

But there is no significant difference between the attendance rates of women in that age group and those in other age groups. Overall, 93.3 per cent of women attend church, compared with 84.4 per cent of men.

Of the 2 per cent who never attended Mass at all, more than half give disability or old age as their reason. Lack of interest was admitted by 29 of the 254 questioned about attitudes to church-going. The survey showed a high degree of tolerance and acceptance. Only 5 per cent deplored the dropping of Latin from the liturgy, but a slight larger number stated a preference for the vernacular. In the Irish Mass is preferred by only 1 per cent. But a streak of conservatism emerged when a question was asked about the preferred subject for sermons: a biblical subject was chosen by 66 per cent, political or social topics by the great majority, and doctrinal, moral, or biblical subjects.

Baby born at 25 weeks goes home to parents

From Arthur Osman

Birmingham

A baby born 103 days ago after a 25-week pregnancy went home with her parents yesterday, five days before the date she was originally expected. Weighing 1lb 14oz at birth, she now weighs 5½lb. The normal survival limit for a premature baby is 28 weeks.

The premature unit at Sorrento maternity hospital, Mossley, Birmingham, initially fed the baby, Cara Spilsbury, with glucose and then from its milk bank. She had arrived at the hospital within an hour of birth.

in a portable incubator from Burton upon Trent.

She was fed every 10 minutes by tube through the umbilical vein with glucose, then with minute quantities of breast milk from the bank every half hour. She was on breast milk for the first 50 days and in an incubator for 60 days. Her weight dropped once to 1½lb.

Yesterday her parents, Derek and Valerie Spilsbury, aged 32, from Alcester, near Burton, with their son, Gary, aged three, took her home from the hospital. Doctors had rated her chances of survival at one in 20.

1,200 will attend parliament of nations

By Our Political Staff

Workmen began preparing Westminster Hall yesterday for the assembly of parliamentarians from all over the world who will attend the opening ceremony of the Queen's jubilee conference at the House of Commons, which will continue until September 13.

Delegates are expected to number more than 1,200, with their wives and family members, about 1,000 people are expected at the conference, which will continue until September 13.

Mr Simon Lloyd, Speaker of the House of Commons, is giving a dinner for the two Speakers or presidents who will attend. Tours to places of historical and scenic interest and a visit to the Royal Academy have been arranged for delegates' wives.

Receptions will be given by Lord Elwyn-Jones, Lord Chancellor, by the Lord Mayor and chairman of the Greater London Council.

The delegations will arrive from Poland, Albania, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Romania, Czechoslovakia, the Soviet Republic of Germany, North and South Vietnam, Korea, Laos, Lebanon, Israel, the United States, Soviet Union, and most Communist countries.

Plenary sessions will be held at the Festival Hall. Debate will cover subjects varying from the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons to the role of parliament in achieving equality of rights and responsibilities between men and women.

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'Disaster' if £6 limit fails, union chief says

By Our Labour Staff

Mr Tom Jackson, general secretary of the Union of Post Office Workers, told his 194,000 members yesterday that failure to make the £6 pay limit work would be a disaster. Mr Jackson, one of the staunchest supporters of the old social contract, said it was the task of the trade union movement to make the Government's new counter-inflation policy work.

Mr Jackson, writing in a pre-TUC congress edition of his union's journal, said: "What is being proposed is not an easy ride for the trade union movement. For us, especially the highest paid, there will be a real reduction in the standard of life over the next 12 months."

We realize that we are spoiling other people's fun. A lot of fun is being had at this time because we look like we actually have a chance of winning. We thought that if we brought the fact out that it was done for George Davis it would be a good thing for him.

Earlier an anonymous telephone caller told BBC Radio London: "We are spoiling other people's fun. A lot of fun is being had at this time because we look like we actually have a chance of winning. We thought that if we brought the fact out that it was done for George Davis it would be a good thing for him."

Mr Rosemary Davis, aged 33, Mr Davis's wife, who was asked to Scotland Yard for an interview yesterday, said she was very sorry about the inconvenience and disappointment caused but she would expect any wife whose husband faced a 10-year sentence for something he did not do to support similar actions. She continued:

"The police do not like demonstrations like the one last night, and my husband's solicitors do not like it either, but I think it is necessary to keep my husband's morale up. I am very sorry things had to go to these lengths. I do not know about cricket, but my husband is keen on it. He will probably hit me when I walk in to see him in prison tomorrow."

Many MPs and senior lawyers are known to be concerned about the case of Mr Davis, whose campaigners have previously expressed their feelings by running a car into the front gates of Buckingham Palace, holding up traffic in Fleet Street, draping banners over the dome of St Paul's Cathedral and marching to 10 Downing Street.

Greater security precautions were being planned by Surrey

County Cricket Club yesterday for the fourth Test, the last match of the series, at the Oval, south London. It is understood that many policemen, some with dogs, will patrol the ground continuously.

Club satisfied: Mr Joe Lister, Yorkshire club secretary, yesterday said he had been quite satisfied with security at headingley (the Press Association reports). "Perhaps in future it will be necessary to have a security box or something on the pitch, but I think all reasonable precautions were taken," he said.

Mr Frederick Bennett, manager of the Australian team, said the vandalism might ensure that cricket authorities would take more care of pitches. "In Australia there are security guards on duty at all times," he said.

Tony Garg, the England captain, said he was disappointed because England's chance of regaining the Ashes had gone and because the game was so evenly poised.

Guernsey's Board of Administration, which is responsible for the island's defence against rabies, yesterday ordered the destruction of a bitch in quarantine in Jersey.

The animal was mingled into the Channel Islands from Morocco by way of St Malo last March by Mrs Barbara Le Noury, of St Peter Port.

Yard inquiry after Test match is ruined

Continued from page 1

We who know for a fact that he is innocent cannot sit back and let him go to jail for a crime he did not commit. We can only add that because George Davis is innocent our campaign must continue, and to all the people to whom this causes inconvenience we can only say: How would you like to be in George Davis's shoes in jail for 20 years for nothing?

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Farmers' wives petition No 10

Continued from page 1

Five dairy farmers' wives from the Chichester area went to 10 Downing Street yesterday with a petition demanding "realistic" prices for milk.

The petition, signed by 60 farmers' wives in south-west Sussex, said milk producers were experiencing financial difficulties, and that if government failed farmers would have no alternative but to withhold supplies.

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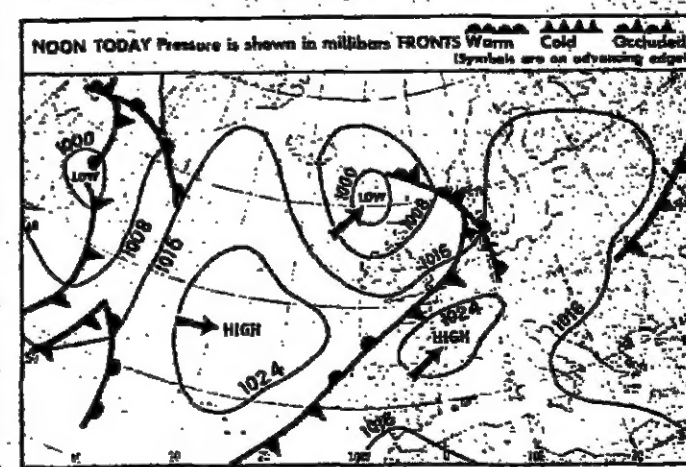
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Weather forecast and recordings



Channel Islands: Cloudy, occasional rain or drizzle, but moderate; max temp 19°C (66°F).

E. Central N. NE England, W. Midlands: Cloudy, occasional rain or drizzle, bright periods later; wind SW, moderate or fresh; max temp 17°C (63°F).

Wales, NW England: Cloudy, rain or drizzle, but cooler; some dry, bright periods later; wind SW, moderate or fresh; max temp 17°C (63°F).

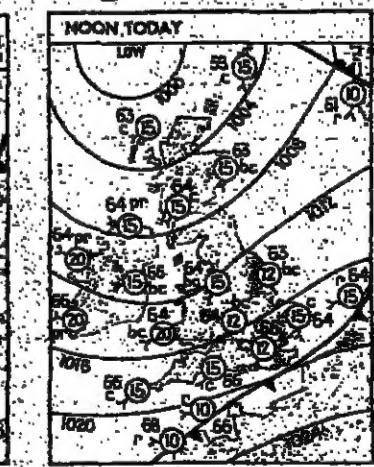
Lake District, Isle of Man, SW, NE, NW Scotland, Glasgow, Central Highlands, Argyll, N. Ireland: Cloudy, occasional showers, bright periods; wind SW, fresh; max temp 16°C (61°F).

Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, Moray, Perth: Mainly dry, sunny intervals; wind SW, fresh; max temp 16°C (61°F).

South Wales, SW England: Occasional showers, sunny intervals; wind SW, fresh or strong; max temp 13°C (55°F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Friday: Rain at first in S. England, otherwise sunny periods and showers; temperatures near normal.

SE, Central S, SW England, W. Midlands: Cloudy, occasional rain or drizzle, some dry and bright intervals; wind SW, moderate; max temp 20°C (68°F).



Channel Islands: Cloudy, occasional rain or drizzle, but moderate; max temp 19°C (66°F).

E. Central N. NE England, W. Midlands: Cloudy, occasional rain or drizzle, bright periods later; wind SW, moderate or fresh; max temp 17°C (63°F).

Wales, NW England: Cloudy, rain or drizzle, but cooler; some dry, bright periods later; wind SW, moderate or fresh; max temp 17°C (63°F).

Lake District, Isle of Man, SW, NE, NW Scotland, Glasgow, Central Highlands, Argyll, N. Ireland: Cloudy, occasional showers, bright periods; wind SW, fresh; max temp 16°C (61°F).

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Government may back move to oust squatters

By a Staff Reporter

Local authorities that wish to deter illegal squatters by depriving them of essential services, may get official backing from the Government in negotiations with the National Union of Public Employees (NUPE).

The department has sent to local authority associations a circular which draws attention to the rapid growth of squatting, from an estimated 1,200 cases in 1971 to more than 30,000 now, and asks for comments from housing authorities on ways of tackling the matter.

One way, it suggests, would be to follow the recent example in Bristol and encourage gas, electricity and water boards to make supplies available to squatters.

Last January the Queen's Bench Division at Court dismissed a request by a group of squatters in Bristol for a mandatory injunction requiring the South Western Electricity Board to supply them with electricity as part of its statutory duty to supply electricity to the "occupier of any premises".

The Government's Anti-Inflation programme came into full effect on August 1st.

This is what it will mean to you.

Your pay-rise will be limited to £6 a week in the next 12 months.

The £6 is intended as a maximum – and not an automatic rise for everyone. Some firms may not be able to afford the full £6.

If you earn £8,500 a year, or more, you will not get any increase at all.

The price code will be strictly applied on your behalf to prevent unjustifiable price increases.

The Government will not allow an employer to pass on to the consumer the cost of any pay settlement above the £6 limit. The Price Commission will get details from firms to see the rule is kept.

Action will be taken to limit price rises on some of your basic foods.

The price of basic foods, such as bread, cheese, butter, milk and tea will continue to be subsidised by the Government.

Present subsidies on food save about 6p in the £.

Help will be given to limit increases in council rents.

Rent increases now in the pipeline for later this year will go ahead – to make up for past inflation.

But the Government is giving local authorities an extra £80 million next year to help stop council rents from rising faster than prices generally.

If you own any shares your dividends will not be allowed to rise by more than 10% over last year.

For more details about what this means to you ring 01-214 8004.
Or write to The Special Information Unit, 8 St. James's Square, London SW1 Y4JB.



HOME NEWS

Aggrieved ratepayer wins court extension

From Our Correspondent
Luton

A ratepayer who does not believe his local authority has the right to make him pay a 38 per cent rate increase yesterday persuaded magistrates to delay the council's prosecution of him.

The magistrates at High Wycombe, Buckinghamshire, adjourned the case until an appeal has been heard at Reading Crown Court.

The ratepayer, Mr. Geoffrey Cooksey, of High View Close, Marlow, is citing the 1949 Quarter Sessions Act, and the General Rate Act, which state: "Any person who is aggrieved by any rate or by any neglect, act or things done or omitted by the rating authority may appeal to the next practicable court of quarter sessions."

For his refusal to pay Mr. Cooksey was taken to court by Wycombe Council, which rejected his offer to pay last year's rates and 25 per cent more.

Among examples of extravagance he said he would use were the expenditure of £90,000 on a running track, £165,000 on squash courts, and £16,000 grants to local cricket clubs, "when our fire service cannot afford a new tender costing £19,000."

The rates on Mr. Cooksey's three-bedroom house rose from £182.65 to £252.05 this year.

Bail hostel is success, survey shows

By Our Legal Correspondent

A survey into the first nine months' operation of Britain's first bail hostel shows that most of the 98 men remained to it gained positive benefit from their stay.

The Field Wing Hostel in Whitechapel, in the East End of London, run by the Salvation Army and financed privately by Mrs. Xenia Field, was opened in 1971. Four other bail hostels have since been started. They are designed for defendants on remand who might otherwise be refused bail because they have no fixed address.

The survey by the Home Office Research Unit shows that nearly two thirds of the sample (55 men) found work or arranged permanent accommodation.

Only 11 men failed to answer bail, while nine created disciplinary difficulties.

Field Wing Bail Hostel: The First Nine Months, by F. Simon and S. Wilson. (Home Office Research Unit, Stationery Office, 85p).

Planning refusal and economies frustrate offer to convert hotel to hostel

Mentally handicapped must stay in hospital

By Pat Healy,
Social Services Correspondent

Planning decisions and public expenditure cuts are condemning a group of mentally handicapped people to stay in a Kent hospital longer than they need to. A hostel is ready to offer them accommodation, but planning permission has been refused. In any case money for board and lodging fees is not likely to be available.

The case illustrates the difficulties of implementing official policy for community, rather than institutional, care when responsibilities are divided and economies are in force.

Mr. Colin Edwards, of Ramsgate, proposed to change his 25-bed hotel into an 18-bed resi-

dential home for adults from Darenth Park Hospital who no longer needed the expensive and specialized hospital care. The proposal was welcomed by Kent social services department, which would have been responsible for the patients.

Thanet District Council refused planning permission for the change of use on the ground that there were already too many mentally handicapped people in the community with no facilities available to them. The district has 229 in residential accommodation and 600 receiving mental after-care. That is saturation point, a working party declared recently.

There is concern in the Thanet area that holidaymakers

may be disturbed by the number of mentally handicapped people "wandering around" with nothing to do. Planning permission would have been granted if Mr. Edwards had sought to change his hotel into residential accommodation for any other group.

Kent social workers employed at Darenth Park Hospital welcomed Mr. Edwards' proposal because he was offering more than accommodation. He proposed to employ an occupational therapist on a part-time basis to help residents to find jobs, or to employ them in his hotel and gardens.

Mr. Edwards has made plain that one of his main motives is to keep his hotel full all the

year round. But his proposals take serious account of his potential residents' needs for care.

Darenth Park Hospital workers welcomed the proposals because they would allow some patients to leave, making room for others needing hospital care, while providing some community facilities for other discharged patients.

But, even if planning permission had been given, the demand for "all growth" in public expenditure would have made it difficult for Kent social services department to pay the fees. It would cost £25 a head weekly for every mentally handicapped person moved from hospital to hostel.

Summons against film censor fails

Mr. Raymond Blackburn was referred to as a director of public prosecutions by Mr. Jeremy Hinchinson, QC, at Bow Street Magistrates' Court yesterday, when he asked for costs for Lord Harlech and Mr. Stephen Murphy, his clients, who were discharged after the hearing of private prosecutions brought by Mr. Blackburn.

Classic Cinemas Ltd, third defendant in the case, was committed for trial at the Central Criminal Court by Mr. Kenneth Barracough, the acting Chief Metropolitan Magistrate.

Lord Harlech, president of the British Board of Film Censors and Mr. Murphy, board

secretary, had faced summonses for accusing of aiding and abetting Classic Cinemas in "scandalously" showing Language of Love to the outrage of public decency.

Mr. Barracough said Classic Cinemas must stand trial but he did not think there was any evidence in law that in any way involved Lord Harlech or Mr. Murphy on a charge of aiding and abetting.

Mr. Hinchinson said: "This is an allegation of outrageous public decency. In my submission the only evidence of outrage has been in bringing these two gentlemen to court by a private individual. The two

defendants had been put to great inconvenience, anxiety and expense.

His request for costs was granted by Mr. Barracough, who directed that they should be paid from public funds.

Mr. Blackburn, the former MP and anti-pornography campaigner, said it was an important decision and he wished to appeal against it.

Mr. Hinchinson said he added: "The decision is manifestly contrary to law. I am going to challenge this decision in any conceivable way possible on the grounds that the law should be no respecter of persons."

TUC seeks state aid in union education

By Our Labour Staff

The Government should provide up to £280,000 to help to expand union education, the TUC General Council recommends in a report to be put to next month's congress in Blackpool.

"Trade union education includes large numbers of adults whose formal education ended at the age of 14 or 15 or even earlier," the report says.

"These students are exceptionally highly motivated."

It suggests a public contribution of £100,000 in refunding fees for day release. The report recommends also that the Government should finance bursaries for places at trade union residential courses, which might amount to £280,000.

"The success of any Government's industrial and economic strategies will inevitably involve the cooperation of trade unions," the general council says.

The TUC estimates that trade union spending on education in 1974-75 was £1.22m, a year on education today. In addition the TUC spends about £200,000 a year.

Shoes sought in hunt for boy's killer

Detectives seeking the attacker of Ian Perry, aged 16, of Glastonbury, have appealed for information about a pair of brown wet-look shoes.

The boy, who was sexually assaulted and severely injured, died yesterday. He had been on the brown shoes but they were not with the rest of his clothing when it was found. The object with which he was hit on the head several times has not been traced.

The boy, an ironmonger's assistant, of Victoria Buildings, Glastonbury, is thought to have been in the underclothes for about 14 hours on moors outside Glastonbury.

About seventy police officers are investigating his death, and house-to-house inquiries have started.

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WEST EUROPE

Communists abandon Oporto rally for fear of mob violence

From Michael Knipe
Oporto, Aug. 19

A Communist rally planned for tonight in Oporto was suddenly called off today by Dr. Alvarez Cunhal, the party secretary-general.

In what would seem to be a related development the commander of the Northern military region has been relieved of his post. The commander, Brigadier Eurico Corvo, is one of the hard-line members of the Revolutionary Council who have split with a more moderate element.

He is closely associated with General Vasco Gonçalves, the Prime Minister, during his pro-Communist sympathies.

It is probable that after the widespread anti-Communist violence of the past month, the removal of Brigadier Corvo has convinced Dr. Cunhal that he would not be able to rely on military protection from the mob tonight.

The military forces have been notably slothful in reacting to anti-Communist attacks. It took them nearly four hours before they took action on Saturday when the Communists tried to reassert their presence in Alcobaca some 80 miles north of Lisbon.

Communist anger has undoubtedly been exacerbated by the death last night of a party activist who was shot dead by a soldier as a mob attacked the Communist office in the small town of Ponte de Lima. The soldier fired apparently in retaliation after another soldier was injured when the Com-

munist fired and threw petrol bombs at the mob.

At least five people have been killed in the anti-Communist violence, but this was the first time a party member had been killed by the military.

Meanwhile, General Goncalves, losing sympathy among his fellow members of the Armed Forces Movement, is trying, rather desperately it seems, to demonstrate the strength and importance of the Communist Party as a regime.

He chose to make his first public speech since the crisis developed before a fervent crowd of nearly 10,000 undoubted Communists last night in a sports pavilion in Armada, a Lisbon suburb. The meeting was called by various trade union and local committees.

The standing crowd, an hour earlier, more than an hour earlier, was a Communist and anti-imperialist slogans, gave the general an hysterical welcome. For several minutes they chanted the staccato phrase "Vas-Co-Vas-Co" in time with their stamping feet.

General Goncalves, who only last week was calling for national unity, launched an angry diatribe against "false Socialists", plainly meaning the Socialist Party led by Dr. Mario Soares, which won nearly 40 per cent of the votes in the April elections. From this moment, he said, there was no room for those who were Socialists in name only.

Leading article, page 13

Four accused are ejected as terrorists trial opens

From Our Own Correspondent
Bonn, Aug. 19

Three months after the court hearing their case first assembled, the trial proper of four alleged terrorist leaders began in Stuttgart today with the reading of the charges. There were shouts of protest from the dock.

In the condensed version of the indictment, the four alleged terrorist leaders are accused of five murders, 54 attempted murders, and a series of robberies, as well as forming a criminal association.

The most serious charges relate to the alleged bomb attack on the United States Army headquarters in Heidelberg in May, 1972, in which four American soldiers were killed and three injured. Another American soldier is said to have died in a Frankfurt bomb attack and a policeman is alleged to have been killed by the four accused during a bank robbery.

The case continues tomorrow.

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Police see refugees after escape from E German

From Dan van der Vat
Bonn, Aug. 19

The three East Germans flown from Czechoslovakia to Bavaria by helicopter in the most daring flight to the West for many years, were questioned today by detectives.

The three refugees were picked up by Mr. Barry Meeker, an American pilot, aged 33, from just inside the Czechoslovakian frontier in a hail of small arms fire from troops.

Mr. Meeker and a stateless resident of West Germany had chartered the aircraft for a "business trip". Because the party of refugees was waiting several hundred yards from the predetermined rendezvous Mr. Meeker had to spend several minutes on the ground instead of the planned 10 seconds, and he was forced to leave the stateless man and a woman behind.

The pilot suffered bullet wounds in the hip and arm on taking off, and a girl of 14 among the three refugees was hit by a bullet. The girl was not detained in hospital, and Mr.

Meeker was reported to be recovering.

The operation was on Sunday, and Mr. Meeker has come to light accurate shooting of the three refugees, Mr. Meeker crossed the border in both directions.

The police heard the helicopter and the helicopter from the Munich police that their questionnaires were routine not to be regarded as a "business trip". Because the party of refugees was waiting several hundred yards from the predetermined rendezvous Mr. Meeker had to spend several minutes on the ground instead of the planned 10 seconds, and he was forced to leave the stateless man and a woman behind.

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Appointments Vacant

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine
ROSS INSTITUTE OF TROPICAL MEDICINE

TROPICAL HEALTH CARE PLANNING

Applications are invited from those with considerable tropical experience, and preferably a postgraduate degree, for a Lectureship in Tropical Health Care Planning. The post holder will be responsible for the organization of health systems in developing countries. The post holder will be based in the Ross Institute with a group of staff and students. The post holder will be responsible for the organization of health systems in developing countries. The post holder will be based in the Ross Institute with a group of staff and students. The post holder will be responsible for the organization of health systems in developing countries. The post holder will be based in the Ross Institute with a group of staff and students.

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

NUTRITION ABSTRACTS

POST-DOCTORAL CELL BIOLOGIST, OR SIMILAR

Applications are invited from candidates with experience in cell biology. The post holder will be responsible for the organization of health systems in developing countries. The post holder will be based in the Ross Institute with a group of staff and students. The post holder will be responsible for the organization of health systems in developing countries. The post holder will be based in the Ross Institute with a group of staff and students. The post holder will be responsible for the organization of health systems in developing countries. The post holder will be based in the Ross Institute with a group of staff and students.

New Zealand

University of Canterbury

POST-DOCTORAL FELLOWSHIP IN HISTORY

Applications are invited for the above-mentioned position. The post holder will be responsible for the organization of health systems in developing countries. The post holder will be based in the Ross Institute with a group of staff and students. The post holder will be responsible for the organization of health systems in developing countries. The post holder will be based in the Ross Institute with a group of staff and students. The post holder will be responsible for the organization of health systems in developing countries. The post holder will be based in the Ross Institute with a group of staff and students.

University of Birmingham

BIOCHEMISTRY DEPARTMENT

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UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

University of Western Australia

CHAIR IN ZOOLOGY

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Brunel University

DEPARTMENT OF POLYMER SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

M.TECH. COURSE IN NON-METALLIC MATERIALS

Applications are invited for the above-mentioned position. The post holder will be responsible for the organization of health systems in developing countries. The post holder will be based in the Ross Institute with a group of staff and students. The post holder will be responsible for the organization of health systems in developing countries. The post holder will be based in the Ross Institute with a group of staff and students. The post holder will be responsible for the organization of health systems in developing countries. The post holder will be based in the Ross Institute with a group of staff and students.

University of Nairobi

LECTURER

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UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

Durham University

DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING SCIENCE

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University of Aberdeen

RESEARCH ASSISTANT IN BIOCHEMISTRY

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EDUCATIONAL COURSES

L.T.C. SECRETARIAL COLLEGE

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OXFORD AND COUNTY

SECRETARIAL COLLEGE

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BBC viewers in north France

gypt says only minor differences remain over Sinai agreement

Aug 19.—Egyptian officials said today that only minor differences remained to be settled on the terms of a Sinai withdrawal agreement. The differences, both procedural and substantive, but they are not a senior official said. The eve of the peace talks, Dr Henry Kissinger, American Secretary of State, said today that the agreement was "a major step towards peace in the Middle East".

Tahsin Basri, head of the opposition, headed by the N.P.P., was seeking to delay the agreement. He said the agreement was "a major step towards peace in the Middle East".

Egyptian officials appeared confident that Dr Kissinger would conclude an agreement by the end of the week. The Secretary of State is expected to arrive in Cairo on Thursday, and to confer with President Sadat on Friday.

The agreement, which would see the withdrawal of Israeli troops from the Sinai, is expected to be signed by the end of the week. The agreement would see the withdrawal of Israeli troops from the Sinai, is expected to be signed by the end of the week.

Problems to be solved before Sinai agreement

From: Misha Brilliant, J. Aviv, Aug 19

Mr. Fares, the Defence Minister, visited the occupied Sinai today and said that the agreement would be followed by one with the Syrians.

He told Druse elders that he would not give the Syrians more credit as it was giving them a false hope. He said that the agreement would be followed by one with the Syrians.

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oo tiger mauls man in its den for a dare

Phoenix, Arizona, Aug 19.—A Bengal tiger was driven off a gunfire last night after he mauled a young man who scaled a 30ft barrier to enter the animal's den at the Phoenix Zoo. Police said the victim died for a dare.

Mr Erik Knop, aged 21, of Phoenix, was reported today to be in a critical condition in hospital. Doctors said his legs had been bitten and his chest had been shredded and he had other severe injuries.

A security officer said he and partner fired four shots into the air to distract the tiger as animal keeper opened the door enough to allow Mr Knop to crawl out. That was when the tiger attacked, he said. The officer said, "I was not there, otherwise the kid would have been dead."

Governor opposes Banabans' claim

A plea that some £30m in royalties from phosphate mined on the island should not be shared with the people of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands was made today by the Governor, Mr John Smith, at a press conference in London yesterday.

The people of Ocean Island, Banabans, who now live in a High Court case claiming the whole of the royalties and other dues to the islanders for themselves. The phosphate is expected to be mined in 1978, and the islanders will then be unable to support a resident population. The Banabans are considering

Leaders of Swapo detained in Namibia

From Nicholas Ashford, Johannesburg, Aug 19

Tension mounted in Namibia (South-West Africa) today after the detention of seven leaders of the South-West Africa People's Organization (Swapo), the black nationalist group which South African officials think was behind last week's killing of Chief Minister, the Orambo Chief Minister.

Delegates representing the 10 ethnic groups who will be participating in next month's constitutional conference on the future of the territory have been put under special police protection because of fears that they may also be marked for political assassination.

Five of the Swapo leaders were detained for interrogation in Windhoek, the capital of Namibia. The detention was held in Ovambo land. None has yet been arrested officially.

Among those detained in Windhoek were Mr Axel Johannes, the Swapo's secretary general; Mr Othello Kaakunda, secretary for internal affairs; Mr Aaron Muchimba, the national organizer; and Mr David Mnyarwa, the secretary for foreign affairs.

The men were allegedly found in "suspicious" circumstances near the home of Mr Clemens Kapuwo, the Herero leader. They were approached by Mr Kapuwo's bodyguards, who were Herero tribesmen who had gone to Windhoek when they heard that their leader's life might be in danger.

Mr Kapuwo said today he believed his name was on an assassination list compiled by Swapo. "My information is that Swapo wants to kill all the delegates to the constitutional talks," he said. "However, the divisional Police Commissioner, General Wally Louw, said he was unaware of any such assassination list."

General Louw said that the police, who yesterday were reinforced by detachments sent from South Africa, were protecting all the delegates to the constitutional conference. Armed police had been placed outside the homes of Mr Kapuwo and the leader of the Coloured delegation, Mr A. J. F. Kloppers.

The situation in Namibia was reviewed by Mr Venter, the South African Prime Minister, on his return this morning from a six-day visit to Paraguay and Uruguay. In spite of the tension in the territory there is every likelihood that the constitutional talks will go ahead as planned on September 1.

Meanwhile, the South-West African authorities are having to cope with a new flood of white refugees from war-torn Angola. The number of refugees being carried for in camp has doubled with the arrival of 8,500 more people yesterday and today. They crossed the border in 2,400 vehicles.

According to official sources about 15,000 refugees have crossed into the territory since the fighting in Angola began. No one knows how many more are on their way but an average of at least 200 a day is expected.

So far the local authorities have managed to cope remarkably well with the influx although Mr Jamie de Wet, the Commissioner-General for the Indigenous Peoples of South-West Africa, admitted that food supplies were becoming a problem.

The refugees are first accommodated in a tented camp at Oshana, on the Angolan border. They are later transferred to another camp at Grootfontein, further south. From there they are being transported, either in their own vehicles or in South African Air Force aircraft, to Pretoria where an airlift is in operation to fly them to Portugal.

Royalist tells Greek court of torture in basket

From Our Correspondent, Athens, Aug 19

The leader of a royalist underground organization told the Athens court martial today that new methods of torture had been devised at EAT-ESA, the special interrogation section, just before the fall of the junta last year.

Mr Constantine Koumelis, aged 55, a notary public, gave evidence at the trial of 31 officers and privates accused of torturing prisoners, described how he had been left dangling in a basket suspended from the ceiling of a dark cell for a week.

"The basket was covered with a blanket," he said. "In that posture I had to eat, sleep and even perform my physical needs. The food was very salty and I was denied water."

"I offered me a glass the next day. It contained soapy water. Was so thirsty that I drank it."

Mr Koumelis said he was arrested on April 20, 1974, after his resistance organization, "The Eagle", had put out a secret proclamation denouncing the junta for preparing a coup to overthrow President Makarios.

"They wanted to find out how I knew," he said. "I did not tell them. I can tell them now: I had it from American Embassy employees."

He was released on June 2 after being subjected to other tortures.

Such things as barbed wire and broken windows will not place six weeks later.

Briton freed in Tanzania

Dar es Salaam, Aug 19.—Mr Percy Cleaver, a former British Army captain, sentenced in August, 1973, to three years' hard labour for espionage after photographing a bridge in Dar es Salaam, was released today, the British High Commission said.

It was alleged that he had come to Tanzania on an intelligence mission for South Africa. Mr Cleaver said at his trial that he was a freelance cameraman and had been on holiday.

Soviet dissident in jail protest

Moscow, Aug 19.—Mr Vladimir Bukovsky, a dissident sentenced in 1972 to 12 years in prison and exile, has been moved to a "strict regime" ward, on hunger-level rations, because he refused to work, his mother said today.

Mrs Nina Bukovsky said her son, who is 33, refused to work because he was seriously ill and as a protest against working conditions.—UPI.

Art thieves apologize in Latin and Greek

Messina, Aug 19.—Thieves have returned five eighteenth-century paintings 24 hours after stealing them from a church near Messina, the police said today. In a note in Latin and Greek they apologized for the theft.—Reuters.

Canberra doubles cost of assisted passages

By a Staff Reporter

British families emigrating to Australia will have to pay £90 instead of £45 towards the cost of their assisted passage as a result of the budget announced in Canberra yesterday.

A spokesman at the Australian High Commission in London said that the doubling of the contribution would dissuade any families from settling in Australia.

"We have a pretty selective immigration at the moment," he said, "and the sort of people we are looking for are probably just as able to pay the new rate."

The Australian Government's list of skilled immigrants who are welcome includes bricklayers, carpenters, electricians, nurses, motor mechanics, plumbers, quantity surveyors and welders.

Without an assisted passage a family of four would have to pay about \$A2,000 (£1,200) in fares from London to Canberra.

'Contempt for the people and its sovereignty' Junta four may face death sentence

From Mario Modiano, Athens, Aug 19

At least four leaders of the military junta which seized power in Greece in 1967 may face a mandatory death sentence, if the Athens court of appeal, trying them on charges of high treason and revolt, accepts the recommendations made by the prosecution today.

Earlier, Constantinos Stramatis, the deputy prosecutor, asked the court to declare 13 defendants guilty as charged, three guilty with attenuating circumstances, two guilty of treason only, and to acquit two others for lack of evidence of participation in the coup.

A death sentence is mandatory for revolt, under the military penal code, for the instigators, the leaders and the senior officer involved. The others face prison terms from three to 10 years.

Mr Stramatis made it clear that he regarded the crime of the Mr George Papadopoulos, described as the "mastermind", Mr Stravlos Patakios, and Mr Nikolaos Makarezos as the leaders of the coup.

The senior officer involved in the prosecution was a coward for failing to resist. He had joined the coup after it had broken out and as chief of the Army general staff, had ordered the implementation of "Operation Prometheus" which had brought the Army under the control of the insurgents.

Mr Stramatis said that the junta had sought to prevent the general election which was due in May, 1967, after an agreement between the two largest parties. It had, therefore, overthrown a conservative government which was definitely in a position to protect the country by democratic methods from any threat.

The driving force behind the leader of the coup was their profound contempt for the people and its sovereign rights which they wanted to replace with their own arbitrary, dictatorial will.

The fact that they had held on to power for seven years indicated that far from trying to avert an immediate threat, they had been motivated by the lust for power.

Although dictatorships were favourable to foreign interests, Mr Stramatis could not subscribe to the accusation of many prosecution witnesses that the junta had worked for a foreign power and had knowingly and deliberately served foreign interests directed against the nation.

The Greek people had never approved the dictatorship. "It is submitted but did not support it." The fact that martial law was in force almost at all times was one proof. The other was the promise of an election which was never fulfilled. He paid tribute to the resistance and especially to the Polytechnic uprising.

The chief prosecutor concluded: "This trial does not express a feeling of revenge. This feeling is contrary to the morality of democracy. Democracy does not deny itself even when it tries its enemies. The meaning of this trial is intellectual. It is a disapproval of the hubris committed by the accused by abolishing the people, disrupting democracy, having in this manner held men in contempt."

The verdicts are expected later this week.

Two Cambodian leaders on friendly terms

Peking, Aug 19.—Prince Sihanouk, the Cambodian head of state, and Mr Khieu Samphan, the Deputy Prime Minister of the Royal Government of Khmer National Union, attended a banquet given in Peking today by President Kim Il Sung of North Korea.

It was the first time the two Cambodian leaders had appeared together in public since the Khmer Rouge victory in Cambodia on April 17.

A diplomatic source in the North Korean capital said tonight that the banquet, which was attended by the heads of foreign diplomatic missions in Pyongyang, was held in an extremely cordial atmosphere. Mr Samphan and Prince Sihanouk behaved "like friends".

Mr Ford faces decision on grain for Russia

From Frank Vogl, US Economics Correspondent, Washington, Aug 19

A decision on how much more grain the United States will agree to sell to the Soviet Union is likely to be made by the White House after it has seen the Department of Agriculture's estimates, to be published on September 11.

Department officials refused to comment today on a report in "Time" magazine that the Soviet Union had indicated secretly that it wants to buy another 11 million tonnes of grain from America this year.

Administration officials suggest that the White House will announce on September 11 that some additional grain sales to the Russians will be allowed, but that officials say there is no chance of their being able to buy another 11 million tonnes.

The officials also declined to comment on the "Time" report, but said the 11 million tonnes figure was their present estimate of a total Soviet import target this year of 25 million tonnes.

The Soviet Union has already bought about 14 million tonnes of grain on world markets this year, including 9,800,000 tonnes in the United States.

Dockers stopped loading grain destined for Russia on two ships in the port of Houston today. The dockers, supported fully by the AFL-CIO trade union organization, have announced that they will not load any more grain consigned to the Soviet Union until they have clear assurances that these shipments will not lead to a domestic grain shortage that will increase inflation.

According to many expert observers here, the inflation argument used by the dockers is just a guise to cover the determination of the dockers to force higher shipping rates for the Russian deliveries. This would mean higher loading rates, and greater use of American ships. Negotiations on rate levels are taking place and the action by the dockers' union is likely to end as soon as the negotiations are completed.

President Ford, however, is confusing matters by campaign speeches to farmers. To win their support, he is saying all the right things, such as suggesting that more grain sales to Russia will be allowed and that shipments of poor quality grains abroad are not their fault.

Such comments are aggravating the delicate situation in the docks, but it has become clear that the White House will strive to please everyone by agreeing to only moderate additional grain sales to Russia, by getting better shipping rates, and by generating more publicity about the investigations that have been going on for many months into the corrupt practices of many grain inspectors at American ports.

Mr Earl Butz, the Secretary of Agriculture, is one of the experts who views the dockers' inflation arguments as a smoke-screen to cover their desire for higher incomes.

Mass arrests in Peru after deportations

From Jane Monahan, Lima, Aug 19

Mass arrests have been ordered throughout Peru after the publication on Sunday in *Expresso*, a Government-owned newspaper, of a statement protesting against the closure 10 days ago of the left-wing publication *Marka* and the deportation of 29 people.

The people arrested are reported to have been asked for the names of political contacts and then released. Nearly all of them are journalists or trade unionists who had signed the statement.

Of the people who had been deported, nine were journalists, five were people with right-wing associations, and the rest were political leaders of Marxist and Communist organizations representing teachers, peasants, students, mining and industrial workers.

This action against the dissident communist left is without precedent in the seven years of military reformist rule.

Organizations involved included a non-government teachers' union, the Confederation Campesina del Peru, which has staged a series of land occupations over the past year, and a trade union coordinating committee. They have all announced their intention of staging a general strike on August 28, the day before a conference of 78 non-aligned countries is due to end in Lima.

There is also growing economic discontent that has been prompted by a recent Government decision to lift subsidies on various food products and hold salaries down at a level below the present 46 per cent annual rate of inflation. The Government has no obvious allies in turn. Because of its programme of nationalization and reform, the possibilities of falling back on conservative civilian groups for support are now severely constrained. An alliance with the left would seem to be equally out of the question.

Peru's international situation also remains uneasy. Chile is still a touchy subject and there is no sign of an agreement having been reached between the Government and Marcondan, an American-based multinational, after the expropriation of its iron ore mines last month.

On top of all this, there are continued signs of difference within the Government itself. Some observers say that the present repression represents a victory for anti-communist groups; others say the situation is not as conclusive as that.

The basis of the anti-communist group's power is political. Led by General Javier Fajana, the Minister of Fisheries, it has tried to consolidate its position in recent months by launching a series of civilian organizations, including a Macarthy-style shock group.

Most of these attempts have proved counter-productive, however. The majority of ministers, including General Morales Bermudez, the Prime Minister, are known to be progressive.

These ministers have the broad backing of the military. All the division commanders are general of a centre or left-wing disposition. The Navy, however, is not, and the Air Force, which up to now has remained aloof from the political struggle, is due to change its commander at the end of this month.

San Francisco police on strike for 13pc pay rise

From Our Correspondent, New York, Aug 19

San Francisco's 1935 policemen went on strike yesterday after the city government rejected their request for a 13 per cent pay rise. Officers unpinned their badges and began picketing all the city's police stations.

City authorities announced that the striking officers had been replaced by plainclothes men, police sergeants and teenagers. They said they were confident that there was enough manpower to meet emergencies.

"Serious crimes such as rape, robbery and murder will be answered," a spokesman said. "Such things as barking dogs and broken windows will not."

The president of the policemen's union said that the city's decision had probably caused the most tragic day in San Francisco's history. "Asked if people should stay at home, Mr Gerald Crowley said: 'I would say they are not safe in their homes or in the streets.'"

San Francisco has one of the highest crime rates in the United States. *First Reports* indicated that there had been no notable increase in crime as a result of the police walkout.

Last night snipers attacked a police station which was being picketed. The police officers immediately pinned their badges on again and left their picket lines to return to work. The snipers, whom they caught.

San Francisco's police receive salaries ranging from \$16,000 (about £8,000) to \$44,000.

Hughes firm used as submarine salvage 'cover'

Los Angeles, Aug 19.—The United States Government has admitted that it owned a salvage ship used in the recovery of a sunken Soviet submarine in the Pacific a year ago.

The secret salvage operation, costing \$350m (£170m), was financed by the Central Intelligence Agency. It was originally thought that the ship, *Glomar Explorer*, was owned by Mr Howard Hughes's Summa Corporation.

But in a civil suit involving a Los Angeles County claim for \$7.5m in taxes from Summa, the Government said yesterday that the Hughes organization had merely provided a cover.

The *Glomar Explorer* was "solely owned by and controlled by the United States Government", and therefore was exempt from taxes.—Reuters.

\$5m arms credit for Kenya

From Our Correspondent, Nairobi, Aug 19

America has agreed to finance the supply of arms, particularly submachine guns, to Kenya, it was learnt reliably in Nairobi.

The Kenyans are understood to be interested in obtaining Northrop F-5 combat aircraft in view of the substantial build-up in military strength in Somalia, Uganda and Tanzania.

An American Embassy spokesman in Nairobi confirmed that a \$5m (£2.3m) defence credit had been agreed with Kenya, under the United States foreign military aid programme. The money could be for either hardware or training facilities, and so far it had not been used.

Until now Britain has been the traditional supplier of Kenya's armed forces. The Kenya Air Force has four Hawker Hunter jets. Two others have been lost in crashes. It is understood that efforts to obtain advanced jets from Britain have failed because of Britain's financial situation.

VIENNA INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIR

Capital goods—Consumer goods—Special exhibitions

Austria's largest fair covering an area of 3,850,000 sq. ft. Dynamic 5-day fair activity concentrated at the exhibition centre Rotundengasse, Vienna 2

10-14 SEPTEMBER, 1975

Specialised fairs/Autumn 1975 (extract)

- 6-7 September: Specialised fair for clocks, watches and jewellery. Messepalast, Vienna 7
- 8-9 September: Lederwaren aquat. Specialised fair for leather goods and travel articles. Messepalast, Vienna 7
- 12-14 October: WDW International Vienna Ladies' Fashion Week. Messepalast, Vienna 7
- 22-25 October: ie-Industrial Electronics Exhibition. Rotundengasse, Vienna 2

Further information: The Austrian Commercial Delegation, 1, Hyde Park Gate, London SW7 5ER

Cricket

By John Woodcock

thought the same. Since then we have come to know better. There have been bomb scares at Lord's and needs every day to be on the alert. The violence around the football fields. The South African tour to England. In 1970, was stopped by militant protest. Touring cricketers teams have had to cancel matches in England. After, saw a day we shall have to be more careful than ever, when we tour abroad, about glasshouses and stones and things.

If it was abandoned in shame and the match, on a purely cricketing point of view, saw a heartening confirmation of the English revival which began at Lord's. By going onto win at the Oval, the Aussies will win the series, so that there will plenty to play for then. No doubt measures to safeguard the pitch will be strengthened. Bet on tomorrow's match, you will win, means that anyone who has backed a draw will be feeling doubly hard done by, knowing as they may do that the rain would have won money had the vandals stayed away.

ENGLAND: First Innings—228 (D. S. Steele 73, A. M. Sedrick 23, A. S. Jones 20, J. G. Miller 19, J. G. Miller 19). Second Innings—231 (Steele 92).

(AUSTRALIA: First Innings—135 (R. H. McCosker 56, not out, J. G. Miller 19). Second Innings—135 (R. H. McCosker 56, not out, J. G. Miller 19).

FIRST TEST: Australia, won by an innings and 100 runs.

—SECOND TEST: Match drawn.

—THIRD TEST: Match drawn.

—FOURTH TEST: August 28, at Melbourne. Match drawn.

[illegible]

Lancashire lose

pull 30 short at the close.	
18. Steed 3 for 71. W. Taylor & Co	104
55.	8
Second Innings	
A. Kennedy, 1st Taylor	41
A. Abrams, 1st	10
C. H. Lloyd, 1st Wadley	10
C. H. Lloyd, 2nd Wadley	102
W. R. Kiley, 1st Kennedy	White
D. P. Hughes, not out	10
A. Abrams, 1st	10
Extras (1-b 1-9)	8
Total 155 (white 56)	238
R. H. Williams, 1st Taylor	5
did not bat	WICKETS: 1-15, 2-13,
3-10, 4-10, 5-10, 6-10, 7-10,	8-10, 9-10, 10-10
11-10, 12-10, 13-10, 14-10,	15-10, 16-10, 17-10,
18-10, 19-10, 20-10, 21-10,	22-10, 23-10, 24-10,
25-10, 26-10, 27-10, 28-10,	29-10, 30-10, 31-10,
32-10, 33-10, 34-10, 35-10,	36-10, 37-10, 38-10,
39-10, 40-10, 41-10, 42-10,	43-10, 44-10, 45-10,
46-10, 47-10, 48-10, 49-10,	50-10, 51-10, 52-10,
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81-10, 82-10, 83-10, 84-10,	85-10, 86-10, 87-10,
88-10, 89-10, 90-10, 91-10,	92-10, 93-10, 94-10,
95-10, 96-10, 97-10, 98-10,	99-10, 100-10, 101-10,
102-10, 103-10, 104-10, 105-10,	106-10, 107-10, 108-10,
109-10, 110-10, 111-10, 112-10,	113-10, 114-10, 115-10,
116-10, 117-10, 118-10, 119-10,	120-10, 121-10, 122-10,
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193-10, 194-10, 195-10, 196-10,	197-10, 198-10, 199-10,
200-10, 201-10, 202-10, 203-10,	204-10, 205-10, 206-10,
207-10, 208-10, 209-10, 210-10,	211-10, 212-10, 213-10,
214-10, 215-10, 216-10, 217-10,	218-10, 219-10, 220-10,
221-10, 222-10, 223-10, 224-10,	225-10, 226-10, 227-10,
228-10, 229-10, 230-10, 231-10,	232-10, 233-10, 234-10,
235-10, 236-10, 237-10, 238-10,	239-10, 240-10, 241-10,
242-10, 243-10, 244-10, 245-10,	246-10, 247-10, 248-10,
249-10, 250-10, 251-10, 252-10,	253-10, 254-10, 255-10,
256-10, 257-10, 258-10, 259-10,	260-10, 261-10, 262-10,
263-10, 264-10, 265-10, 266-10,	267-10, 268-10, 269-10,
270-10, 271-10, 272-10, 273-10,	274-10, 275-10, 276-10,
277-10, 278-10, 279-10, 280-10,	281-10, 282-10, 283-10,
284-10, 285-10, 286-10, 287-10,	288-10, 289-10, 290-10,
291-10, 292-10, 293-10, 294-10,	295-10, 296-10, 297-10,
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305-10, 306-10, 307-10, 308-10,	309-10, 310-10, 311-10,
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319-10, 320-10, 321-10, 322-10,	323-10, 324-10, 325-10,
326-10, 327-10, 328-10, 329-10,	330-10, 331-10, 332-10,
333-10, 334-10, 335-10, 336-10,	337-10, 338-10, 339-10,
340-10, 341-10, 342-10, 343-10,	344-10, 345-10, 346-10,
347-10, 348-10, 349-10, 350-10,	351-10, 352-10, 353-10,
354-10, 355-10, 356-10, 357-10,	358-10, 359-10, 360-10,
361-10, 362-10, 363-10, 364-10,	365-10, 366-10, 367-10,
368-10, 369-10, 370-10, 371-10,	372-10, 373-10

H. C. Leitchman, P. A. Wilkinson,
B. Read, M. Taylor did not bat.
Fall of wickets: 1-52, 2-92,
3-127, 4-141, 5-168.
BOWLING: Lever, 16-2-27-4;
Lee, 8-1-5-0; Ratcliffe, 8-0-
3-0; Hughes, 1-0-1-0; Simmons,
8-0-0-0.
Umpires: W. L. Budd and W. E.
Phillips.

No play yesterday

TAUNTON: Gloucestershire. First
innings 196 (Sadie Mohammad 86).
Second innings, 89 for no wicket
(Sadie Mohammad 53 not out; A. A.
Jones, 42-12-0; J. E. Mosley,
23-0-1-0; J. Nathan, 1-0-0-0).

14-0: D. B. Close, 3-1 3-4-0
D. Breakwell, 3-1 3-1 3-1
First Innings: 354 for 7. Somerset:
Taylor 76, G. W. Denning 55, I. V. A.
Richards 128; J. Davey 57 for 57.
Bonus points: Somerset 8. Gloucestershire
1.
CARDIFF: Glamorgan: First Innings.
192 for 10. Hill 50 not out, M. P.
for 10. Second Innings: 73
for 1 A. L. Robinson, 3-0; G.
Cope, 12-16; G. A. Cope,
3-16; A. S. Ebdon, 3-16.
0-0: P. Carver, 3-16; G. A. Cope,
3-16. Glamorgan: First Innings, 287 for 10. G. Lamb
51; J. W. Solanky 5 for 62. Bonus
points: Glamorgan 5, Yorkshire 7.

Second XI competition

BRADFORD: Yorkshire II, 150 for 7.

8 dec (R. A. J. Townsley 58; J. Johnson 5 for 67 and 38 for 3; Worcestershire, 130 (J. L. Dickens 5 for 47, M. K. Bora 4 for 30).
BLACKPOOL: Glamorgan II, 200 for 3 dec (M. J. Llewellyn 50; Lancashire II, 186 for 7 (J. Sullivan 68).
Match draws, no play yesterday.

Higgs's injury puts him out for rest of tour

Jim Higgs, the Australian leg-spin bowler, has a dislocated finger and will not play again on the tour.

Higgs was injured during practice before play in the third Test match at Headingley yesterday. A

Second XI competition.
GREENWICH: Essex II, 140 for 8
doc and 179 for 7 doc (12, 2, East
and out; A. B. Evans 4 for 3);
Kent II, 165 and 90 for 3. Match

Russians not at world championships

The championships open with seven days of track cycling and the first world championships in aerobics will go tomorrow night to the winner of the amateur light-heavyweight individual time-trial. The event, which is being broadcasted on a host of amateur events, the best entertainment will undoubtedly come from the professionals and particularly in the Australian, John Nicholson, is expected to win the title.

The winners of professional aerobics championships will only have made home money \$300 in prize money, but the riders can make considerable capital out of being world champion as their value in the advertising industry is enormous. This means that the compendium for the titles is as fierce as in the amateur events.

with an added house and ship.

The highlight of the championships will, as usual, be the professional road race which attracts spectators in the thousands. The Netherlands, West Germany, France, Italy and Belgium are usual, everybody is watching the reigning champion, Merckx, always looking for his first defeat in France, the world's cycling event.

Merckx always looks even better than usual as a Belgian cruder, and no real surprise. He has only recently recovered from a broken leg, received in the Tour de France—Re-

A meeting where champions takes on record holder

Zurich, Aug. 18.—Eleven world record holders will be among the 50 competitors in action here tomorrow night in Switzerland's largest athletics meeting for several years.

The standard in men's and women's events is top class, and mingling with rising track and field stars. Some of the most exciting races should be the 100 metres in which the Russian Olympic champion, Valery Borzov, and the European 200 metres title holder, Peter Mennea, of Italy, will meet.

In the European Cup finals at Zurich at the weekend Borzov beat the American 100 metres runner, Leroy Brown, by 100 metres to secure the Italian took his revenge with a clear-cut victory in the 200 metres. They will face strong opposition from the world 400 metres record holder, American Williams, of the United States, and the Jamaican, Don Quarrie, who holds the world record over 200 metres.

The New Zealander, John Walker, who brought the world

Zeland.—Reuter.

The fastest man in the world last year, in the 400 metre race.

At Christchurch, Kiwi promoter, said he hoped to have a series of races between the boldness of the Bays of Tanzania.

Mr Ryall said he invited Tanzania last year to visit Bay, the first time since 1976, for 1,500 people a series of four meetings, which last week broke records for the nine seasons to run in the past.

Mr Ryall said he would visit Europe to invite holders, Emiel Piels, Belgium, and Brendon Smith, England, where he intended Americans, Rick W Martin Liquori to Zeland.—Reuter.

Walter Schmidt at Richards, one of the famous, who was the winner of the 100 metres race in 1976.

...and took 4.94 sec to finish. In the 1,500 metres with his compatriot Rodney Dixon, in the women's 400 metres the Polish world record holder, Irena Szewinska, will face the East German, Renata Stecher, the Olympic champion, over 100 and 200 metres.

Other world record holders in the 100 metres are the American, who will race in the 1,500 metres with his compatriot Rodney Dixon, in the women's 400 metres the Polish world record holder, Irena Szewinska, will face the East German, Renata Stecher, the Olympic champion, over 100 and 200 metres.

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[illegible]

Football fixtures for today

1st division
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(Lithuania) (V. 30)

with a fresh, greased paper. Set a saucer on top and then a heavy weight to press the mixture down. Leave overnight until quite cold before turning out of the dish.

In Scotland you can buy what is called steak mince, very lean good quality minced beef. This is the kind to use in the following recipe



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allowed to set in a jelly made from the much reduced cooking broth. It is turned out like a mould. Potted hough is easily digested and very good for you. It is worth remembering that cheaper cuts like this have just as much food value as the more expensive ones, but they require longer, slower cooking. The cut of meat is important because hough contains tissues of jelly, and the slow cooking of the meat along with a beef shin bone extracts the jelly, which sets when allowed to cool.

You do not need to look far for moulds when making your own recipe for hough is usually set in

Correction
The careful chroniclers of royal affairs mentioned in Joan Woolcombe's article "How a reluctant Queen established royalty as a profession", published on August 4, are Graham and Heather Fisher.

to on page 10

PROPERTY also on page 10

La creme de la creme

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Contact Mrs. Fiona Strong, P.R.C. PUBLISHING LTD., 45 POLINA STREET, LONDON, W.1. TEL: 01-437 0686.

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SNAKKER DE GODT

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SALARY £2,650 PLUS L.V.s

Phone R. Williams, 01-242 7772

Secretarial and General Appointments also on page 21

SECRETARIAL

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1968: Soviet tanks enter Czechoslovakia

Bryan Magee

The latest lesson for communist sympathizers

Like archaeological layers, the successive generations of people who have left the Communist Party tell of history with silent eloquence.

There were those who left in the thirties because of the Russian purges. The Nazi-Soviet Pact of August, 1939, followed by the Communist Party's opposition to the war against Hitler, brought an exodus which included some of the ablest people now prominent in the Labour movement, not least the present Chancellor of the Exchequer. The class of '48—which is when Stalin denounced Tito as a fascist and expelled Yugoslavia from Cominform—was the first to contain a large element from my own generation, including one of the ablest ministers in the present government.

The Hungarian rising of 1956 produced the most spectacular of the lapsed generations, and the only one with something like a corporate identity, vestiges of which still survive. Almost all communists of any integrity who were young enough not to have become fixed in their outlook left the party. At Oxford University, for instance, the Communist Club ceased to exist altogether, not because of any act of dissolution, but because all its members simply left it. Four of them, the founders of *The New Left Review*, launched in the New Left movement which has been a recognizable feature, albeit a very minor one, of British politics ever since.

The Russian invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968 was, until this year, the last event to produce a stable crop of defectors—more spread across age groups, more traumatized, less pushing and self-confident, than the class of '56. But now we have another, which is going on at this very moment, in Portugal.

In the course of this year I have watched increasing numbers of young socialists go through exactly the same process of bitter disillusionment as generation after generation of left-wing idealists have done before them. Some of their battle-scarred seniors may snort impatiently that before one can be disillusioned one needs first to have had illusions, and that in 1975 there can be no serious excuse for anyone, however young, to have illusions about communism.

But much the same was said to each previous generation by worldly-wise elders—after '36 I remember Hugh Gaitskell pouring scorn on the New Left in precisely these terms. But the elders overlook the fact that the enthusiasm of the young for revolutionary movements elsewhere is based almost entirely on dissatisfaction with their own society. The young have no doubts, generally, about the countries in question, and if they are enthusiastic enough to try living in them, as many did in Cuba, they nearly all leave again quickly, disenchanted. (Those who carried the torch so long for Ho Chi Minh would have been horrified, most of them, by the police state they would have found in North Vietnam.)

Because we can rely on each new generation of young people to contain many who are angry and impatient with the faults of their own society, we can also rely on each to contain many who identify passionately with revolutionary change in other countries, though they

may know little of those countries or those revolutionary movements. It seems as if we can also rely on the international communist movement to commit some huge new bestial crime every few years that will tear the wool from yet another set of eyes.

The shattering of young hope is painful to behold; but the open wickedness of communist behaviour in Portugal could save no other consequence. I saw something of it for myself when I was in Portugal earlier this year. The communists there will stop at no means, however violent, of preventing the establishment of democracy—which the people hunger and long for, and would be perfectly capable of operating—because the masses have now shown through the ballot box that in free elections the communists would be overwhelmingly defeated; so the communists are collaborating with the armed forces against the directly expressed wishes of the people as the only way open to them of participating in government. The Russians have, characteristically, financed and encouraged a course of action whose aim is the assassination of democracy.

There are lessons here to be learned by all of us, not only the glibly young. First, Wilson and his colleagues were right to warn Brezhnev in Helsinki that the behaviour in Portugal will be regarded as an immediate test of her sincerity about détente.

Second, we must face up to harsh implications for Italy and France. In recent years the communist parties in the Latin countries generally have tried to convince the world that they are different. Here at home there have been siren voices telling us that in Italy and France in particular, where there is no deeply entrenched tradition of the democratic left, the communist parties have matured over the years and now, reliably committed to democracy, fill this role: they may still call themselves communist, but what they really are is a democratic socialist party, as such to be supported. In Portugal all this went out of the window before the first sniff of power, when the communists came up against the fact that only a tiny minority of the people supported them. We shall be told that in Italy and France the situation is different in that the communist parties are genuine mass parties. There is, to my mind, one conclusive indication that it is not different.

No genuinely democratic socialist could possibly regard the Soviet Union and some of her satellites, such as East Germany, as other than police states of the most brutal kind. Odious as any tyrannies in the world, they represent almost the opposite of everything we stand for. Yet the communist parties of Italy and France have fraternal relations with them and with the contemptible creatures who run them. Indeed, they look on themselves as a vanguard of the same world movement, and participate fully in its organizations and activities. So long as this remains so, their protestations of democratic commitment can only be regarded as worthless. This year's events in Portugal ought to drive that lesson home to all (and they are mostly non-communists) who have still to learn it.

The author is Labour MP for Waltham Forest, Leyton.

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There are six million Jews in the United States, about twice as many as in Israel, and many of them have made it. Not yet to the White House, but then John Kennedy has been the only non-Anglo-Saxon Protestant to become President. Barry Goldwater came from an apostate family, but he did not lose the 1964 presidential election because his father was a Jew, and Kissinger's Jewishness did not prevent him from becoming Secretary of State. Outside public office, and especially in the professions, American Jews have been very successful. One in five faculty members at the better universities and colleges are said to be Jews, although the community numbers less than three per cent of the population. Their influence on American humour, in journalism, the arts generally and literature in particular, has been considerable. So much so that the tortured condition of the Jewish middle-class intellectual, every few years that will tear the wool from yet another set of eyes.

The shattering of young hope is painful to behold; but the open wickedness of communist behaviour in Portugal could save no other consequence. I saw something of it for myself when I was in Portugal earlier this year. The communists there will stop at no means, however violent, of preventing the establishment of democracy—which the people hunger and long for, and would be perfectly capable of operating—because the masses have now shown through the ballot box that in free elections the communists would be overwhelmingly defeated; so the communists are collaborating with the armed forces against the directly expressed wishes of the people as the only way open to them of participating in government. The Russians have, characteristically, financed and encouraged a course of action whose aim is the assassination of democracy.

There are lessons here to be learned by all of us, not only the glibly young. First, Wilson and his colleagues were right to warn Brezhnev in Helsinki that the behaviour in Portugal will be regarded as an immediate test of her sincerity about détente.

Second, we must face up to harsh implications for Italy and France. In recent years the communist parties in the Latin countries generally have tried to convince the world that they are different. Here at home there have been siren voices telling us that in Italy and France in particular, where there is no deeply entrenched tradition of the democratic left, the communist parties have matured over the years and now, reliably committed to democracy, fill this role: they may still call themselves communist, but what they really are is a democratic socialist party, as such to be supported. In Portugal all this went out of the window before the first sniff of power, when the communists came up against the fact that only a tiny minority of the people supported them. We shall be told that in Italy and France the situation is different in that the communist parties are genuine mass parties. There is, to my mind, one conclusive indication that it is not different.

No genuinely democratic socialist could possibly regard the Soviet Union and some of her satellites, such as East Germany, as other than police states of the most brutal kind. Odious as any tyrannies in the world, they represent almost the opposite of everything we stand for. Yet the communist parties of Italy and France have fraternal relations with them and with the contemptible creatures who run them. Indeed, they look on themselves as a vanguard of the same world movement, and participate fully in its organizations and activities. So long as this remains so, their protestations of democratic commitment can only be regarded as worthless. This year's events in Portugal ought to drive that lesson home to all (and they are mostly non-communists) who have still to learn it.

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Could the future of Israel be damaged by the sense of insecurity among American Jews?

They have always been active in the struggle against discrimination, fighting for blacks and Chinese as well as themselves, and they have helped to extend the Bill of Rights and make it more effective.

Indeed, somebody once said that the reform movements of recent decades were in fact launched to make America a better place for Jews to live in. True or false, their influence has been out of all proportion to their numbers. At times, Jew and liberal have seemed to have been synonymous.

Not all American Jews are liberals, or have made it. There are poor Jews in New York and other northern cities, and the fashionable end of Miami Beach is a shabby ghetto of retired garment workers with only the sun and Social Security cheques to warm their old bones. Being essentially an urban people, the lower-middle class have also been frequent victims of "black busting" by blacks moving out of their named ghettos into Jewish neighbourhoods.

Never the less, as a group they have probably done better, and done it more quickly, than any other ethnic group. Hungarians and Italians are still at the bottom of the ethnic ladder, but the Jews, with the Episcopalians, have their own ladder and their upward mobility, to use the jargon, at times seems to threaten the ascendancy of the Episcopalians. Yet for their well-learned success, most of them have failed to shake off their Jewish insecurity. Des-

pite Chaim Weizmann's gloomy conclusion, American Jews do not carry out Semitism in their households but many act as if they do.

This is not a personal observation. Commentary magazine is perhaps the best of American intellectual monthlies. Its range is as wide as any of its kind, but it is published by the American Jewish Committee and is naturally concerned with Jewish affairs. Consistent with the findings of public opinion polls, it seems to have persuaded itself in recent months that anti-Semitism is once again rearing its ugly head in the United States.

Not that there has been any resurgence in the form in which it was supposed to be emerging. Indeed, Mr. Earl Raab, in a review of a book entitled *There is a New Anti-Semitism?* wrote that the old Christian animosity against Jews as refusing to employ Jews because they were Jews had gone.

Mr. Nathan Glazer admitted that he had expected a right-wing backlash against Jews after the recent period of revolutionary social and sexual change and the opposition to the Vietnam war in both of which the Jews had played a prominent role. These were classic confrontations of Jewish radicals and Catholics and Protestants and fundamentalists, conservatives, but little America did not seem to have been made scapegoats.

Thus the old anti-Semitism was apparently dead, but Mr. Raab said that it was being

replaced by a new hostility to the legitimacy of the American Jewish community as a distinct ethnic group. He was reminded of the words of Clemenceau, the champion of Jewish civil rights after the French Revolution. "To the Jews as individuals, everything; to the Jews as a nation, nothing."

This suggested that the alleged new anti-Semitism was the old threat of assimilation, but Mr. Glazer, an acknowledged expert on ethnic groups, thought otherwise. The danger came rather from Christian ethnic groups asserting their separate identities instead of seeking assimilation as homogenized Americans.

He was referring to the extraordinary reversal of the assimilation process which has been encouraged by federal spending programmes designed to help blacks and other depressed minority groups. Having recently watched millions of dollars being spent on those groups, Polish-Americans, Hungarian-Americans and other hyphenated Americans decided to assert their distinct group identities in an effort to share some of the gravy.

It was this competition between newly self-conscious ethnic groups which could be harmful. Government agencies assumed that any group that was behind was there because it had been discriminated against; and any group which was ahead, such as the Jews, was there because of merit or efficiency but because it

had discriminated against or oppressed others. Jews could therefore become a target of hostility once again.

Mr. Glazer admitted that this analysis could be seen as yet another example of Jewish paranoia. It could indeed, but his concern, and to some extent Mr. Raab's, stemmed mainly from their anxiety about Israel.

There were good reasons why Jews throughout their history in Western Christendom had preferred to avoid attention, but now they must ask the United States to support Israel, to do whatever was in its power to ensure its survival, and at a time when Americans were tired of supporting small countries overseas, and it was hard to believe that any such policy could be worth the cost.

This put American Jews in an exposed and embarrassing position. For the most part they wanted to be like everyone else. Ironically the establishment of Israel was an effort to make Jews like everyone else; they would now have a state; they would no longer be an odd, homeless people, but a people like other peoples. It has not worked out that way.

"Israel has made Jews more, not less, exceptional. No other state is the object of such state universal veneration. No other state knows that losing a war means its destruction and disappearance. The pariah people, it seems, have simply succeeded in creating a pariah state."

American Jews have been a pariah people since Israel was created. Ordinary people stable. They still but this could not for long.

It was Mr. Glazer who wrote the word pariah in the face of it this was an extreme admission, his early recurrence of were not realized, appear to be no should now suspe

Dr. Kissinger, a Jew but neverthless a member of the Middle East, to final details of peace agreement and Egypt. If an agreement with no majority of Israeli will be an agreement United States will.

To that extent Israel is secure. C secure than the merits which ally of the United other guarantor ask for more. rational American ing. Mr. Glazer, intellectually as old insecurity, the what Christendom them, apparently placated. It is and, alas, possibly

Portugal: The on-off coup that ended the regime of Dr Caetano

The second of three articles on Portugal's revolution by H. V. Livermore, Professor of Spanish and Portuguese at the University of British Columbia, and a corresponding member of the Lisbon Academy of Sciences.

With the defeat of the opposition in the 1973 elections, opposition politicians made contact with the disgruntled "captains" whose grievances had now acquired a clearly political tone. Early in September, 1973, about 136 young officers had assembled by the Temple of Diana at Evora, where they received instructions from Major Otelo Saraiva de Carvalho, a Mozambican, in psychological warfare, recently back from Guinea, about a secret destination on a farm. It was a Sunday, and they wore civilian clothes and sported dark glasses. The commander in Evora watched them.

The mentor and "father" of the young officers was a Colonel Vasco Gonçalves, aged 52. He had passed through the staff college as an engineer, and lectured on roads and bridges. As a captain, he had entered a small plot against Dr Sáezar, but in 1959, when the others put their signatures to a programme, he had refused to add his on the ground that he represented others whom he could not compromise. The communist party, always ready to stir, was not to be revealed its instruments. The plot was forgotten, and so was Captain Gonçalves for 14 years, which he doubtless devoted to the study of social engineering.

But the "captains" had now another ally. The Army Minister had decided to send a commission to various units and schools to sound opinion. Officers were boycotting courses at the academy, and the number of students had dropped sharply. On September 25, the Army Council discussed the problem. The minister proposed not to compromise, but the Chief of Staff, Costa Gomes, who was well aware of the captains' position, took a temporizing line.

Since the Chief of Staff now effectively countenanced their activities, there was no difficulty in organizing further meetings. Dark glasses could be cast aside. On October 6, they met in Lisbon, and claimed to have representatives of almost all units in Portugal and of others serving overseas. Evidently they had come solely from the army, where the original grievances lay. Now observers from the air force and navy attended, and the intention was plainly political. They produced a long letter to Dr Caetano, with a copy to President Tomás, demanding abolition of the intensive courses, in language which fell a little short of truculence.

though they made play with the word honour and loyalty. They hoped the African war and the high cost of living.

On December 1, a public holiday, they held a further meeting in Obidos, to the north of Lisbon. The National Assembly had now been elected and the opposition defeated. The officers blended their grievances with the opposition programme. At the end of December General Spínola was asked his opinion about the captains' grievances. He pointed out the danger of dividing the army by creating different classes. When asked what he would do, he replied that he would not be the person responsible but allowed himself to say that if he were he would settle the affair without harming the army by appointing generals who would take the right steps. This oracular statement had obvious implications.

General Spínola was not the only general with a reputation. In a decade, his long responsibility, General Kaula de Arriaga had had success of a different kind in different circumstances. He too returned to Portugal in the summer of 1973. Dr Caetano was faced with a choice between generals with indisputable political and military reputations. General Kaula de Arriaga, chairman of the Nuclear Energy Commission and General Spínola's assistant to the Chief of Staff, General Spínola had been offered the command of the Military Academy and a tour in Mozambique, both of which he had refused.

The leaders of the captains' movement hesitated to allow General Spínola to place himself at their head, affecting to fear that his ambition would lead him to seek authoritarian power. He himself, filled with the enthusiasm of authorship, seems to have believed that they were rather naive young men (which may have been true) whose doubts would be laid to rest when his book came out. His jaunty figure was now a well-known sight in Lisbon.

Costa Gomes left for Mozambique on January 16 carrying Spínola's brainchild. He re-

turned on February 11, when he produced a report, saying that the book defended a balance between two extremes: it was a "brilliant" exposition, and he had no hesitation in recommending publication.

Two days later, the Minister of Defence (Prof. Silva Cunha) went to Dr Caetano and urged him to get the book. He himself had wanted to find out what it contained, but had been too busy to do so. He feared it went beyond the federalist position. Dr Caetano replied that Costa Gomes had read the book, that Spínola was aware of the aspect of national interest, and that publication could not now be stopped. Prof. Silva Cunha still doubted but let the publication go ahead, noting that he had not seen the book. On February 10 (13 days before its publication) Dr Caetano addressed the National Popular Action Party.

He pointed out that he had defended the federal solution 10 years earlier. His lengthy speech dealt with the "future of Portugal", the title of Spínola's book, referring to the attacks on Portugal in the United Nations and the foreign press. Portugal's enemies had mobilized an incredible campaign, drawing on vast resources and using all weapons from calumny to aggression. He asserted the right of self-defence, and stressed the effect of terrorist attacks on the native population.

The same day the dissenting officers met at Cascais and decided to support Costa Gomes and Spínola, to become the "Armed Forces Movement", and to adopt the programme already worked out. A pamphlet was produced (*The Movement, the Armed Forces and the Nation*), as a prelude to a seizure of power. But it was not a wide circulation. The coordinating committee was replaced by several groups. Colonel Gonçalves was on a political group, and Major Otelo S. de Carvalho, the chairman of the executive trio. It was expected that Dr Caetano would soon have to dismiss Costa Gomes and Spínola and this would precipitate the seizure of power.

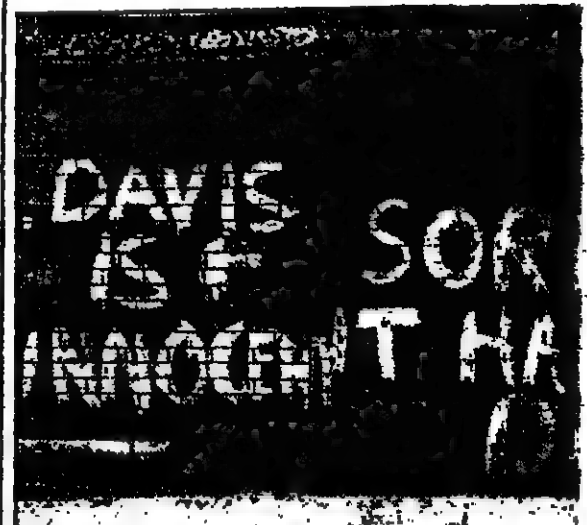
Dr Caetano says that he received an autographed copy of Spínola's book on February 18, but had no time to read it until the night of February 20. In the small hours, as he finished, he realized that a revolution was inevitable. This was not because of its ideas, but because it was certain to be construed as meaning that General Spínola, whom Dr Caetano had appointed to his government a month before, was now conspiring against it.

Next day, Dr Caetano summoned the two chiefs of staff and pointed out the implications, telling them that he would go to Bussaco for the Carnival break as planned, and urging them to go to see President Tomás.

When he returned on the 26th, he found that they had not accepted the constitutional solution. The implication was obvious. He went to President Tomás and offered his resignation, which was refused. He then went to Bussaco for the Carnival break as planned, and asked the service ministers to make it clear that they did not have a separate policy. Costa Gomes and Spínola refused. Dr Caetano spoke to them on March 13, and asked them to appear at a gathering of the Armed Forces next day. Costa Gomes stated his readiness to appear, but did not do so, and Spínola found a pretext for absence.

They were both then dismissed, and General Luz Cunha, commander-in-chief in Angola, was called to be Chief of Staff.

On March 16 troops at Caldas de Rainha moved on Lisbon. Dr Caetano and his government were forewarned and took precautions. The troops drove back to Caldas, and about 30 officers there were removed. The revolution was put off but it was decided to maintain the original plan. The intervention of the Republican Guard, preparatory to surrendering to General Spínola. The now well-known comedy of being taken by surprise and having to put on his uniform for the occasion. Behind the band of majors and captains with their psychological training and half-cooked ideas a host of hungry politicians were waiting for the feast. Lisbon, some in Paris, some as far away as Prague and points east.



Unsporting gesture of protest

George Davis was England's thirteenth man during the Headingley Test match, as innocently he helped Australia retain the Ashes from his cell in Albany Prison.

He was the man in whose name the Test was abandoned as a draw, something that might have resulted from the weather anyway. Without his knowledge, some of his friends who believe that he is serving a 20-year prison sentence unjustly, poured thick oil over a two-yard square area of the wicket, then dug three-inch holes with knives and forks.

Tony Greig and Ian Chappell, the opposing captain who for four days have pined their wits against each other with some of the most wily professionalism ever seen in cricket, had to agree in the end—George Davis had won.

Mr. Davis, aged 34, a mini-cab driver until his armed robbery sentence 18 months ago, loves cricket. In fact, when his wife Rosemary visits him in Albany on the Isle of Wight today, she expects to get a "ticking off" from him for what his friends have done to ruin the Test. Like millions of other people on both sides of the world he has been following the game closely. Now neither he nor the rest of us will ever know whether McCosker (not out 95) would have completed his century or whether the batsmen would have borne his debut figures of five for 28.

One thing that can be said with certainty as a result of this debacle is that no other sporting occasion will be safe from mindless vandals with an axe to grind.

Almost weekly tips from people who have been wrong. Will they try to Roses match next the final Test at r

How safe is it next year—or Win the Boat Race, or the shipwreck? Knows? Least of whose job it is. vent such things, those responsible happen.

Yorkshire. Cou Club cannot be being mean because only a few pounds services of one to to guard the wit other hand the club congratulated on: Public events, inc sporting occasions, very nature focal media interest in attention. Where to gain priceless?

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When and if the caught, the greatest they are likely to small fine. Why, my colleagues, don't this make those re against. Litter and a whole day—wide

Chin

The Times Diary

The death of a British dream

It was decided yesterday that Biba's will close on September 30. Mirabel Cecil went to the store to report on the death throes.

"You'd weep", said a regular Biba's customer. "Piles of clothes all over the floor, people treading all over them—it's like someone dying and their clothes being auctioned off afterwards." This is Biba's on the eve of dissolution and the decline of this proud Kensington emporium is indeed a touching spectacle.

The ground floor was like a jumble sale, the usual raffish clientele peering over tinselled heaps of tee-shirts and tights in improbably small sizes; just occasionally the more traditional British bargain-spotter in beige mac with white accessories and a rolled umbrella at the ready, elbowing her way to the front. But there was something so curiously dispiriting in the air that even they lacked their usual zest, and there was very little actual buying.

Like the clothes, the tourists were in an equally exhausted

heaps on the plush sofas in the windows; to them this was clearly not the end of an era, the definitive death of swinging London, but just an extension of the airport waiting lounge.

The jewelry is reduced to trays of hideously coloured plastic rings, and on the desolate counters the gaudy plastic tat shows up for what it is—over-priced, gaudy plastic tat. A vaseful of peacock feathers, once virtually the symbol of Biba's, was being sold off briskly.

The music of Manhattan Transfer—billed as "the essence of yesterday"—was piped all over the store; they sang *Why do I love you like I do?* over and over. Why indeed? People who have gone along with Biba from its modest days in a boutique round the corner, who have put up with the navy-lipped, green finger-nailed sales assistants and their reluctance to sell anyone anything are asking themselves that question today as they brush the tears from their eyes.

In a protest statement read when eight Unionist members of the Mourne District Council walked out on Monday, Clarence Morrow attacked Merlyn Rees with fine Irish logic: "Parliamentary organization seems to be the order of the day and we lay the blame fairly and squarely at the door of the Westminster Government and previous secretaries of state, of which the present one is the worst."

Astounding

P. H. Simpliceswerk, my astrological correspondent, writes: "An astounding prediction that things will get better for Britain if they do not get any worse has been made yesterday by the Egham Centre for Analyzing the Future (Crystal Balls Made to Order) Limited. The forecast was made in a 60 page report on Britain's future, costing £400.

The most alarming prospect is that unemployment will increase unless the number of people out of work shows a decline. The rate of inflation will go down so long as the sharp increase in prices and wages can be halted. North Sea oil should prevent British industry from creaking to a halt. The population will stabilize so long as the birthrate does not

rise or fall. Demographic trends are likely to follow a broadly similar pattern. On other matters, the report predicts that the weather is likely to be quite warm in the winter, when it rains, many people could get wet. The report's most optimistic prediction is that of a strong growth in industry, as more and more people are persuaded to spend money to support the production of such stunning insights into the unpredictable.

Obscuration from a Belgium dry cleaner, who issues printed letters when they cannot get the stains out asking permission to try "water process treatment". They mean washing.

Stolen

After the curious case of the disappearing cycle track on the roof of the British rail headquarters, we come to the stolen People's Palace in the Mile End Road. A reader tells us that the Palace used to bear a plaque carrying the assurance that it had been erected "by voluntary subscriptions for the benefit of the people of East London in perpetuity". As perpetuity is still with us, it rather looks as

though the citizens of East London have been bad.

Frederick Walter, a retired official of the adjacent Queen Mary College who is researching the college archives, threw some light on the fate of the institution which was once the social and cultural hub of Mile End. It was founded in 1887, partly as a counter-attraction to the proliferating gin-palaces of the day, and consisted of a concert hall and winter gardens. When Queen Victoria laid the foundation stone, she also laid the stone of the People's Palace technical school next door, which grew to become Queen Mary College.

Dame Nellie Melba came to the Palace, as did a succession of donkey shows, flower shows,

dances and concerts. It was burned down in 1931, and the first public act of King George VI was to open a replacement next door in 1937. During the war it was used by the BBC for concerts, but by 1952 audiences to its postwar attractions had fallen off so much that it was closed, and the building bought by the college, which now uses it as an assembly hall, theatre, and students' refectory.

But although the Palace now exists only as an architectural curiosity which has been managed to become a listed building, the "perpetuity" stipulation of the original trustees has not entirely lapsed. The money from the college's purchase of the building went to the City of London Parochial Charities, who

still distribute small amounts to the needy of Mile End and other areas.

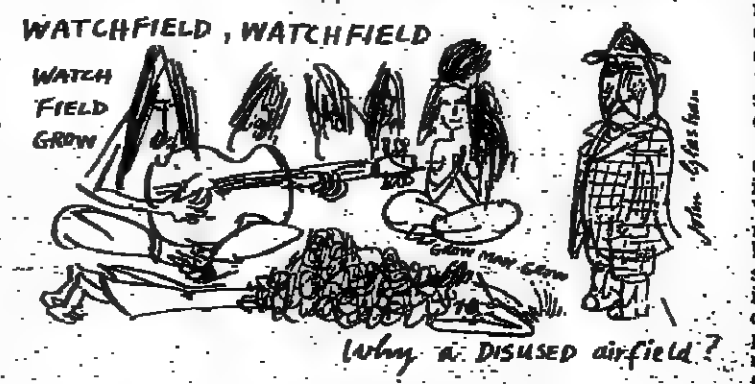
And the People's Palace Choral Society, founded at about the same time as the original institution, lives on and continues to be composed mainly of East Enders: the choir still performs in the hall about three times a year.

The Palace, although dead, is therefore not forgotten. But no one seems to know what happened to the plaque.

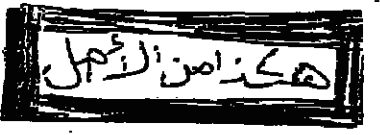
High flying

Regular travellers on British Airways will be relieved to learn that in future they will be spared the drudgery of having to read the company's inflight magazine *High Life* more than once. From next April a new edition will appear in the seat pockets, beside the safety instructions and the sick bag every month.

The magazine, which is a kind of mid-air version of *Punch* and is also edited by the ubiquitous William Davis, is said to have a readership of one million and a half of whom 12 per cent are sufficiently interested to take it off the aircraft. As a kind of comparison, British Airways proudly announce that its readership is almost as great as that of *Penthouse*.



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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

INGERS IN THE PORTUGAL PIE

There was ever any danger that the Helsinki conference is little sign of it now. President Ford's speech in Minneapolis yesterday was sharper than usual. He told the Russians to keep their hands off Portugal and to progress in the strategic limitation talks. Doubtless coloured his remarks for the consumption of the Russians themselves, as he is now surrounded by Communist candidates anxious to prove him soft on the Russians, too, and saying after all the speech-making signing of documents the real relations would come in time.

Mr Brezhnev's visit to this year is scarcely without a clear step forward in the negotiations. It is also being jeopardized by the action in Portugal. Dr. Aguiar issued a warning on subject last week, saying that involvement in Portuguese was "inconsistent with the principle of European unity". Other western states, including Mr Wilson, have their voices to a chorus warning to the Soviet Union Portugal is a test of détente.

It is difficult to say how far the Russians are taking this to heart. In the past they have admitted that they are financing Portuguese Communist Party, though American intelligence agencies say they are doing so to ruin it, not to help it. Secondly, it is not easy to estimate how much influence money gives them over the country. Clearly, they have very direct influence over the Communist Party, but in other parts of the country, links with the armed forces are through electoral politics. Although this policy is backfiring against them, as army leaders become unpopular, it obviously helped in the early stages to be put at the disposal of the army leaders an organization which probably could not have been built up without Soviet money.

Even so, it would be wrong to assume that the Russians can run the country. There are too many different players. It is likely that the Russians have been trying to bring Portugal formally within their orbit. What they seem to have done is that they could use the left-wing officers to establish a strong power base within

a Nato country for whatever purposes might prove useful in the future. In addition they will have felt under pressure to demonstrate their ability to support a fraternal party. But they are in sufficiently close touch with Washington to have known for some time that an overt bid for political power would be counter-productive because of the repercussions it would have in other areas of east-west relations.

Perhaps they now regret having exposed themselves as much as they did, but if so there is not much sign of it in their public pronouncements. In fact they are answering western warnings with a stream of accusations that it is the western powers who are intervening in Portuguese affairs and thereby breaching the Helsinki principles of non-interference. Their present picture of a blood-curdling picture of fascists, reactionaries, counter-revolutionaries and agents of the CIA conspiring "to undermine the alliance of the popular masses and the Armed Forces Movement". They have jumped particularly hard on the decision of the Nine to link aid to the preservation of plural democracy. *Pravda* calls this "gross interference in Portugal's internal affairs", as if the Nine were somehow obliged to help any government of any political complexion anywhere.

These are diversionary tactics, and they can also be explained by the need to tell the faithful why the liberated Portuguese people have been thwarted in their natural desire for communist rule. However, we are still left with a heated debate on the nature of intervention which provides one of the first tests of the Helsinki agreements and shows how difficult it is to resolve these matters by appeals to principle. Obviously western countries are also trying to influence events in Portugal in a number of ways, and western social democrats have been contributing to the funds of the Portuguese socialists for several years. Is there any difference in principle between this and what the communists are doing?

There is no point in telling the Russians that the socialists have more popular backing than the communists, so that socialist money is a contribution to Portuguese self-determination whereas communist money thwarts it. The Russians do not accept that arithmetic majorities reflect the "real" interests of the people, who may simply be too ignorant to see that they need communism.

An argument based on spheres of influence can also be tricky. Western governments spent a lot of time in the pre-Helsinki negotiations trying to eliminate

the concept of spheres of influence from the documents so as not to sanction the concept that the Russians are free to do what they want in eastern Europe. The documents are all about relations between sovereign states, not political or ideological blocks. Strictly interpreted this could be taken to mean that western socialists have as little right as Soviet communists to send money to Portugal.

Yet there clearly is a difference. In the first place Soviet money is government money whatever its formal label. Western socialist parties may be in government but their funds remain at least some independent identity. Secondly, as Mr Palmer himself pointed out when tackled on the subject, if one is going to quote the Helsinki documents one can just as well quote the sections on human rights which are being ignored in Portugal in several ways, including the refusal of the leaders to respect the results of the elections.

More substantial is the point that the Helsinki principles assume a Europe of equal sovereign countries enjoying their full entitlement to human rights. If this were the actual situation there would be free competition among political parties in east and west. A symmetrical code of behaviour might then make sense. As it is, the Soviet Union can take full advantage of the democratic freedom given to most communist parties in the west while the west has no equivalent opportunities in the east. Principles of behaviour selectively applied therefore have unequal weight.

Any time the Soviet Union wishes to have the Helsinki package applied in its entirety it can say so, but then it will have to look at the passages on human rights and self-determination and apply them to its own sphere. Meanwhile it will have to respect the existing security system in Europe which is based on a degree of balance between two alliances. It cannot expect the western alliance to ignore attempts to upset this balance in a way that also goes against the democratically expressed wishes of the Portuguese people.

Perhaps Mr Brezhnev is, as some people suggest, slightly embarrassed by events in Portugal. Perhaps he feels under pressure from his own hard-liners. If so, these are problems for him to solve. What matters for the west is that the Russians should observe proper restraint in their dealings with western communist parties. On the whole they do, but Portugal seems to have exposed them to rather more temptation than they are accustomed to.

Blacking the news at Transport House

From the Editors of *The Birmingham Post*, the *Birmingham Evening Mail* and the *Sunday Mercury*

Sir, Your leading article headed "Blacking the News at Transport House" rightly drew attention to the dangers to democracy inherent in manipulating, and in the last resort restricting, the free flow of information about public affairs as a weapon in an industrial dispute.

You state that the action of Mr Percy Clark, publicity director of the Labour Party, in announcing the withdrawal of press facilities to our newspapers at the Labour Party conference has turned a routine industrial dispute into a battle about the freedom of the press. Indeed it is a fact, however, that Labour Party leaders in the Midlands had already conferred on it that questionable distinction.

Shortly after the members of the National Union of Journalists employed here walked out in pursuit of a pay claim, the Labour Party leaders in the Midlands Metropolitan County Council, Councillor Sir Stan Yapp, and the Leader of the Labour majority on Birmingham City Council, Councillor Clive Wilkinson, announced that neither they nor the West Midlands Metropolitan Council would be prepared to speak to the *Birmingham Post* and the *Evening Mail* while they were being produced without NUJ members.

It was pointed out to them, without avail, that members of the Institute of Journalists, the older of the two journalists' unions, were working normally, were not in dispute with the management and that the Council caucus's actions were not only an unwarranted interference with the newspaper's right to know what was being done in their name, but also an act of discrimination against an old-established and properly registered trade union.

They were not persuaded to modify their policy of non-cooperation and have maintained silence. Thus the citizens of Birmingham and beyond, who are not parties to the dispute, have been involved in

it at the cost of their democratic rights and the council leaders have blatantly used the flow of public information as a weapon in an industrial dispute.

Further, an instruction was given to senior officials in Birmingham not to cooperate with us, thus involving public servants in the dispute. Mr Francis Amos, the Chief Executive, has said he feels he should follow the Leader's instructions. Members of Nalgi generally are following suit.

At least, Mr Clark's ban is only in respect of his party's private activities, but here Labour leaders have involved local government officers holding public posts and paid with public money, and committee chairmen who have public as well as party obligations.

Cynics may ask why we should protest at such beneficence thrust upon us, but all this has a direct relevance to the recent debate on the fate of press freedom under Mr Michael Foot's Labour relations Bill which comes back to the Commons after the recess.

It is now clear beyond peradventure that freedom of the press cannot be left in the hands of either the NUJ or the Labour Party, whatever protestations of good intent are heard. In the event of an industrial dispute, settlement in favour of the union concerned takes precedence over maintaining the free flow of information which is the lifeblood of democracy.

It is now more necessary than ever that the Commons accept Lord Goodman's amendments to Mr Foot's Bill. Without them, press freedom would depend on a flimsy thread indeed.

D. H. HOPKINSON,
Editor, *Evening Mail*
N. J. REEDY,
Editor, *The Birmingham Post*
R. F. WHITEHEAD,
Editor, *Sunday Mercury*,
28 Colmore Circus,
Queensway,
Birmingham,
August 18.

Direct grant schools

From Dr Royston Lambert

Sir, Why has there been such speculation in your columns and elsewhere about the social composition of direct grant schools when the schools themselves, have long been available? They can be found in the Second (1970) Report of the Public Schools Commission, volume two, appendix 2, and are supplemented below by the Registrar General's percentage figures for the socio-economic structure of the working population as a whole in 1966.

	Direct Grant Schools	England & Wales Working Population
1. & 2. Professional & Administrative	44.9	17.6
3. Intermediate	33.8	49.2
4. & 5. Semi-skilled & Non-skilled	1.5	30.2
6. Unemployed	100.0	100.0

These facts show conclusively that in the direct grant schools the top social groups are grossly over-represented and the bottom groups are grossly under-represented, while even the middle groups are substantially under-represented. Other statistics, also provided by the schools, show that the few able pupils from the two lowest social groups who do manage to enter them tend to leave earlier and to do less well in public examinations than other pupils higher up the socio-economic scale. Moreover, the figures provided also show that the direct grant schools with the largest sixth forms—the great academic schools—of which so much has been heard in your columns—are still more socially exclusive than all the others put

together—67 per cent of their pupils come from groups one and two and only a bare 3.5 per cent from groups four and five.

Of course there are some variations around the norm. The Roman Catholic direct grant schools have a broader social mix than the others but still conform to the trend (37.2 per cent of their pupils from groups one and two and 16 per cent from groups four and five). Some inner city schools such as Emanuel, which your educational correspondent vaguely reported, may have a similar social mix. Queen Elizabeth's Hospital, Bristol, for which the head has given accurate figures in your columns, is also exceptional. The existence of several other direct grant schools in the same town, its ranking among them, its inner city catchment, its considerable charitable endowments and its deliberate policy of meeting real need in its boarding side, help to make it one of the most socially representative of all the schools. It is indeed from this school in particular should it ever have to become independent and full-fee paying.

Nevertheless these are exceptions. Whatever arguments may be made in favour of retaining direct grant schools, their "social representativeness" cannot validly be put of them. Overwhelmingly they serve the upper ranks of society. The opportunities offered to the poorest, about which we have heard so much in your columns, are disproportionately few. The greater the schools' academic standing, the fewer of the poorest social groups are to be found within them.

Yours faithfully,
ROYSTON LAMBERT,
Island House,
The Barbican,
Plymouth,
August 16.

'Building of the bomb'

From Mr E. W. Cooney

Sir, Although I am older than Mr Reid and, as a serviceman in India in 1945, a direct beneficiary of the abrupt ending of the war by the atomic bomb, I have a place that I might have been. Mr Reid's concern that scientists should avoid repeating any mistakes of political or scientific history is understandable but mistakes of that sort are more readily suspected or asserted than proved.

Despite Sillard's apprehensions for the future and the horrors of Hiroshima and Nagasaki it is not, even now, self-evident or even readily provable that the peace of the world today and in future would be more secure had there been no bomb, avoiding loss of life, such as Sillard advocated. Would Stalin, for instance, have held Russia back from the atomic arms race? Would the Bomb, indeed, have been as effectively feared as it now is?

Yours faithfully,
E. W. COONEY,
8 Trenholme Drive,
York,
August 17.

Compton says (page 241), for its use against the Germans as a lesser evil than a Nazi victory.

There was, therefore, I suggest, no single, readily observable moment when a Pandora's Box of atomic woes was opened on the world, and it is worse place than it might have been. Mr Reid's concern that scientists should avoid repeating any mistakes of political or scientific history is understandable but mistakes of that sort are more readily suspected or asserted than proved.

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Yours faithfully,
E. W. COONEY,
8 Trenholme Drive,
York,
August 17.

Falling population

From Mr Patrick Allen

Sir, It seems your headline writers have become so accustomed to good news that they no longer recognize it. "Fears of a falling population" indeed! That Britain is overpopulated is the settled opinion of every pertinent professional body in the land. Yes, Sir, including psychologists and economists—despite your August 15 editorial which speaks of depressing psychological and economic consequences of a shrinking population.

The news is in itself good. It deserves a small cheer. Not a big one on two counts. First, the reasons may not be good. Are young couples suddenly making the One World theme to heart? Most unlikely. In opting for smaller families their motivations are less elevated: our dark and darkening scene on the one hand and plain selfishness on the other—children do not make for increased wealth or freedom.

Parliaments for all regions

From Sir Frank Marshall

Sir, Just supposing Mr Gwynor Evans, persuasiveness for a Welsh Parliament (August 15) were to prevail and supposing that Wales and Scotland will each have a legislative assembly, may we suppose that Mr Evans will not then insist on Welsh and Scottish Members at Westminster (who already enjoy there a pro rata representation) (in proportion to population) advantages for the English of 19 seats—14 Scottish and five Welsh—legislating on matters which are exclusively in their reference to England as are the domestic Scottish and Welsh matters for which Scotland and Wales will have their own legislative assemblies?

Even within the English regions we also have our problem areas. Yours, etc.,
FRANK MARSHALL,
Manor House,
Manor House Lane,
Alwoodley,
Leeds,
August 18.

the presence of Members from Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland does make crucial difference to the policies which affect England. Whilst Britain is governed as a whole, this is acceptable, but with an Assembly in Cardiff and a Parliament in Edinburgh, it would be a most improper intrusion.

Personally, I have come to reject the Liberal scheme for regional government in England, which I think has been rendered impractical by the recent local government changes. To consider piling yet another tier of government in the regions on top of the new agglomerations would be to sink an already foundering ship.

Surely the time has come to make a reality of our two-tier Parliament, by having an English Parliament held in the present Commons Chamber, and a Federal Parliament in the Lords. The lower chamber could legislate for England, whilst the upper chamber (democratically elected from multi-member constituencies which corresponded to those designated for European Parliamentary elections) would speak for the United Kingdom on all matters where the unity of this Kingdom rather than its diversity was important.

I am not (as yet) recommending that the Severn Bridge be blown up by a Free England Army, that Welsh schools be removed from English schools on the grounds of their inadequate English, nor yet that the Stone of Scone be pitched into the Thames. But it is time (as Mr Fletcher says) that the English become more restless about the effectiveness of their political institutions.

Our central crisis is not economic: it is moral and political. Until we have an effective system for expressing and releasing the energy and enthusiasm of our people, we shall continue to decline. On the whisper of major political reform there has been a new sparkle in Scotland and Wales, as Mr Fletcher and Mr Evans attest. Who knows what the determination to make a new start in England as well might bring to Great Britain as a whole?

Yours faithfully,
DENYS ROBINSON, prospective Liberal candidate for the Eye Division of Suffolk,
Mill Cottage,
Bendish Green,
Buxhamstead,
Suffolk,
August 18.

Government and socialism

From Lord Gladwyn

Sir, The term "bourgeois" is a revolutionary one. As Mr Paul Foot (see your issue of August 12) is seldom very reliable prophet. Nor is it, obviously, the alleged "betrayal" of socialist principles by Mr Wilson that is responsible for what Mr Foot believes to be a revolutionary situation. It is rather (a) the revolutionary in power and riches from the old nations of Western Europe to those possessing raw materials, and notably oil, with its inevitably unfavourable effect on our standard of living whatever regime we may elect to have, and (b) the necessity in such circumstances, for us to combine with our neighbours so as to increase our bargaining power; to improve the efficiency of our out-of-date industrial machinery; and to agree—all of us—to accept certain "sacrifices" during the process.

Mr Foot's solution is clearly to turn this country into something not very dissimilar from the German Democratic Republic. But (short of defeat in war) this is highly unlikely, for few people—and certainly not the bulk of the unions—will fall for it when it becomes evident what it would imply in the way of a

heavy reduction in real wages, direction of labour, and, above all, total loss of liberty. Besides, what is workable, if not exactly tolerable in Eastern Europe is hardly workable here for so long at any rate as we are obliged, in order to keep alive, to trade with non-socialist countries on something other than a barter basis.

No, whatever the Socialist Manifesto may have said, we shall, in practice, have to make our "mixed economy" work on lines acceptable, not to 15 per cent, but to a large majority of the nation. If nevertheless we fail to discipline ourselves we shall simply moulder on with increasing unemployment and general misery. But efforts to organize a revolution on East German lines will certainly fail. Britain is no longer divided into "them" and "us". At some stage it will consequently become clear that an sectarian effort to solve our national problems can possibly succeed. Then we shall have to find the man who can make a genuinely non-party, or "super party" appeal to the nation.

Yours faithfully,
GLADWYN,
62 Whitehall Court, SW1,
August 17.

Invitation to PLO

From Mr Patrick Wall, Conservative MP for Halesowen

Sir, May I correct an inaccuracy in the report (August 14) of the Home Secretary's letter to Mr Moonman? In fact the invitation to member nations of the PLO are made by the host group, in this case the British group. Invitations to observers are, however, made by the IPU Secretariat in Geneva and not by the host group.

Clearly the invitation to the PLO to attend the London conference as observers is embarrassing to the British group as it will exacerbate controversy over the Middle East and creates a dangerous precedent for the future. Whatever line individual members may take, it would be wrong for the British group as such to take sides in this controversy as opinion in Parliament and in the country on the problems of the Middle East is divided.

The group are, however, united in opposing a breach in the rules of the IPU which resulted in the invitation and they made this clear at the Colombo Spring Conference and are preparing a resolution for next year's Spring Conference in Mexico designed to prevent this happening again. However, the deci-

sion to break the rules made in Colombo was carried by 53 votes to 34 with 13 abstentions, and there is now nothing the British group can do as hosts except to accept this democratic decision, so far as the London Conference is concerned, such as though they may regret it.

PATRICK WALL, Vice-Chairman, British Group, Brantingham, North Humberside, August 14.

Birds and fishing lines

From Mr Gerald Williams

Sir, In his letter of August 14, I take it that by "lines" Mr Osman means "castles". If a fisherman did what the thoughtful ones do, there would be no trouble. They wrap the nylon round their fingers then hold the small circles thus made and cut through them with scissors several times and scatter the minute bits in the river.

Yours faithfully,
GERALD WILLIAMS,
Crockham House,
Westerham,
Kent,
August 15.

Batsman's armour

From Mr F. B. Singleton

Sir, I wonder if the voluminous batting gloves which quite properly arouse Mr Kenneth Gregory's scepticism (letters, August 14) have much at all to do with protection? Are they not simply part of the tendency, diligently fostered by commercial interests, in the last decade or so to introduce more and more sophisticated gear into sports and outdoor pursuits? Climbing is perhaps the outstanding example and now it is cluttering up the cricket field.

Mr Gregory writes of batsmen in the twenties who wore only one glove. Even in the late thirties many a No 10 or No 11 showed as little concern for his shins as for his head. I never saw Tom Richardson, the old England bowler, quite totally equipped. Old hands at Chesterfield and Burton used to say that his simple pad, which he buckled up so imperfectly that it invariably fell off during his brief outing to the wicket, was the result of a determined compromise with the Derbyshire com-

mittee and that his real preference was for bicycle clips.

My own impression was that any sort of attachment to his legs got in the way of his very effective Scoop, the high point of his reputation as a batsman. It was a deceptively simple shot played from an almost kneeling position. In essence the blade of the bat was placed horizontal on the pitch and lifted briskly as the ball came into line with it; rather as one tosses a pancake. The object of course was to propel the ball sufficiently far in the direction of the sky as to allow Mitchell and his partner (more often than not a single-padded Copson) to cross at least three times before its collection on the downward flight by the nearest of the 11 men keenly following its progress.

Pads, gloves, wrist bands, finger stalls, toe caps, chewing gum, none of these were essential adjuncts of this splendid man's stroke play.

Yours faithfully,
F. B. SINGLETON,
5 Gleave Avenue,
Bollington,
Macclesfield, Cheshire,
August 14.

PLAY AT HEADINGLEY

As one was wondering who would "claim responsibility" for the Headingley wicket—Eire, the Women's Liberation, the Women's Lib Army, Soldiers of the Brian Opposition, the League Against Cruel Sports, the Committee for Music on BBC 3—upped the Campaign to Free George Davis with apologies all round and the assertion that "a serving 20 years for a crime did not commit is far more important than a game of cricket".

Previously content with dabbling walls, squatting on dome of St Paul's and ramming the railings of Buckingham Palace with a van, they had concocted that quicker results were to be achieved by causing the Test match to be abandoned at the last moment, contest and st balance they could punctuate the pleasurable expectations of a million followers of the game, and win the notoriety they needed. Comfortably, yesterday at Leeds ensured that accomplished nothing which older enemy of cricket did not have accomplished.

It is an unusually colourful scene of a new familiar phenomenon. A group of people, during a sense of injustice, relevance against society at large or against some particular

embodiment of authority abandon if they ever tried, constitutional means of remedy and turn instead to committing some outrage on the public. They expect by doing so to attract attention to themselves and what they conceive to be the justice of their cause—in which newspapers and television are their obligatory accomplices—and they expect to bring pressure on those who have the power to attend to their grievances.

The means of making a splash vary in ruthlessness, daring and mischief between the extremes of blowing up a crowded public house and occupying the offices of a vice-chancellor. The constitutional remedies that are sponsored or short-circuited include the ballot box, parliamentary debate, tribunals and, in the present instance, the Court of Appeal—for George Davis's appeal against conviction is now pending. Whatever form the tactics take one word describes them: anarchy. All but the most tyrannous societies have constitutional procedures for doing justice between parties, for redressing grievances for reconciling competing interests, and for changing rulers. In this society those procedures (imperfect as they are bound to be in any conceivable society) are multiple and

open. Recourse to anarchy has less justification, and is more injurious to the public values which society collectively prizes, than in most other places in the world.

Society's defences against the anarchical pursuit of grievances must contain these elements at least: willingness to review, adapt and keep in working order constitutional procedures for remedy; a system of law which provides adequate deterrence against the commission of acts intended to injure, inconvenience, annoy or outrage the public at large—the present law of conspiracy has shortcomings but the need for something like it is clear enough; and a general determination that those who have responsibility for ordering the matter will not be deflected by anarchical protest. In the present case appeal against the conviction of George Davis and allegations of a miscarriage of justice or of police impropriety should be heard with no more and no less deliberation and dispatch than if his friends had confined themselves to lawful representations. The impression that is how it will be is not strengthened by Scotland Yard's choice of day to announce a new form of inquiry into allegations connected with the case.

Forest motorway

Mr Peter Banks

It seems to me that it will be the Conservators of Epping Forest who will be responsible for the M16 through Epping Forest. "The least damaging", when it comes to what they operate is them to "at all times as far as possible preserve the natural state of the Forest" (Mr Shephard's letter of August 13). However, there will soon be an opportunity to do better.

One the Epping Forest Act and the Conservators for which predecessors fought, there had an enormous desecration of the forest in the construction of the New Road which slices the forest in two along its length. It is two lane death trap road (which was no doubt improved to standard between the wars so much was done we now

restore the much greater damage done at an earlier time and close the three mile length of the A11 from Fairmead Lane to the Wake Arms roundabout? This could be done without inconvenience to anyone when the M11 is open and would restore a wholeness to the forest which we could put in the scales to balance the crossing of the Epping Upland by the M16.

No one now would dare propose to construct the A11 through the forest on its present line if it were not already there. Let us accept the corollary of that by closing it when we have the chance.

Yours truly,
PETER BANKS,
John Taylor and Sons,
Consulting Civil Engineers,
Artillery House,
Artillery Row,
Westminster, SW1.

who wish to practise as barristers? The Bar enjoys a monopoly of advocacy in the High Courts of this country, and has a significant share of advocacy work at all levels. The crime rate is rising constantly. The volume of legislation being passed is such that Parliament itself is finding it increasingly difficult to keep pace with the demand for new law, Courts and tribunals are multiplying in number and variety.

Socially and politically conscious bodies such as trade unions promote to the stage of litigation certain matters which might formerly not have been contested on the legal battlefield at all.

Your claim that "the traditional chambers system created centuries ago in a much more leisurely legal world, has not been able to cope adequately with the post-war legal explosion" accurately describes the situation. The Bar Council's doubts as to the availability of work are unfounded. The need, in the public interest, is for more barristers, not fewer, to meet the increasing work load.

Yours sincerely,
MAYA WEYL,
13 Woodside Road,
Northwood, Middlesex.

Barristers' work load

From Miss Maya Weyl

Sir, May I take up the question raised in your article today "Crisis of space revives Bar reform debate" doubting whether enough work exists to support young people

THE TIMES

BUSINESS NEWS

For Saving
Investing and
Use-Purchase
HALIFAX
BUILDING SOCIETY

For Saving
Investing and
House-Purchase
HALIFAX
BUILDING SOCIETY

Way cleared for 7-nation talks on raw materials, oil and energy

Mr. Blake, long-awaited meeting in oil producers and consumers seems certain to be held in November or early December. The conference will be attended by representatives of the industrialized world, oil producers and developing countries.

Earlier this year, a similar conference with 10 countries broke up in May when preparatory talks in April failed to reach agreement even on what was to be discussed.

According to informed sources, this problem has almost been solved. This has happened because the West agreed both increasing the number of countries which can attend the conference, and to be developing a new oil price indexation system against only eight from industrialized world, and to be broadening in the scope of the meeting.

The conference will be strictly limited to matters, changed its name and has agreed to three energy, raw materials and development, and being discussed.

Prospects that there will be a meeting to look at a "new economic order", even if this is still rejected by most western countries, has been a relief to the United States.

The other two issues things clearer. The United States

French plan £2,200m package for reflation

Paris, Aug. 19.—French officials are putting the finishing touches to an anti-recession package which could cost the government as much as £2,200m (about \$2,200m). Cheaper credit for consumers and a streamlining of Value-Added Tax (VAT) system are expected among the main points in the package.

Work is well advanced on a draft outline of the package to be discussed by the cabinet on August 27. The cabinet is expected to approve the measures on September 4. A special session of parliament will be held next month to pass legislation.

Streamlining VAT could involve allowing companies to credit VAT rebates immediately, rather than having to wait one month for repayment as at present.

Business sources estimated that a VAT system like this would cost the Government around 10,000m francs in foregone revenue, which is more than 19 per cent for some articles.

A reduction in interest paid on sight savings deposits could help banks to finance lower lending costs, both to private individuals and to business.

Economists back Bonn reflation

From Peter Norman, Bonn, Aug. 19.

West Germany's Council of Economic Advisors, in a report published today, are backing the Bonn government's policy for combating the recession.

It also forecasts that the economy could grow next year by as much as 6 per cent in real terms, unemployment could fall to half this winter's peak of 1.1 million, and that the rate of consumer price increases could be held down to between 4 and 5 per cent.

In the report, which was criticized by the industry and employers' federations as too optimistic, the council noted that "as far as the perspectives for 1976 are concerned, there is no room for despondency."

However, it made clear that no economic recovery could be expected this year. Gross national product, which declined by a real 5 per cent in the first half, is expected to show a 1 per cent fall in the second quarter, followed by a 3 per cent drop over the year as a whole.

Exports in 1975 are expected to be DM 40,000m (about £7,410m) less than forecast by the council in its previous report of November 1974 and show a drop of 9 per cent compared with last year's level. A further increase in unemployment this winter is regarded as unavoidable.

Forecasts for 1976 are hedged with qualifications. Although the 6 per cent growth target is regarded by the council as being "not presumptuous", it depends on a real increase in demand larger than this.

It expects that world trade will rise again next year after an estimated drop of 5 per cent in 1975, while industrialists' replenishing depleted stocks would give a strong impetus to the expected upswing.

Diners Club rates up

Diners Club of Great Britain, the international credit card company, has raised its subscription rate by 50 per cent from £5 to £7.50 a year. Additional cards will now cost £4 a year instead of £1.50. This is the first rate increase for five years by Diners Club, which has a worldwide membership of 2.5 million.

Nuclear losses make AEG pass dividend again

From Our Own Correspondent, Bonn, Aug. 19.

AEG Telefunken, Germany's second largest electrical concern, which lost DM684m last year after setting aside reserves to cover risks deriving from its nuclear power business, will not pay a dividend for 1975. The company had passed its 1974 dividend.

Shareholders at today's annual meeting in West Berlin also heard that after next year's AGM the luckless chief executive, Dr Hans Grobe, will resign. Dr Grobe's deputy, Dr Walter Cipa, is to make way for Dr Walter Cipa, formerly chief executive of the Gelsenberg Oil group and newly appointed deputy chairman of AEG's managing board.

AEG's latest troubles stem from low capacity utilization in the consumer goods sector and in production of mass-produced technical articles.

Dr Grobe told the annual meeting that even if business in these divisions recovered in the second half of this year, it would be too late to balance out for the unsatisfactory first six months.

Accounting Standards Committee urges wider public for company disclosures

By John Whitmore.

Public companies and a whole host of other financial bodies in both the state and the private sectors may be required to make considerable changes in their attitudes towards the disclosure of financial and related information, if ideas put forward by a team of leading accountants become the blueprint for a new style of corporate reporting.

In a discussion paper entitled *The Corporate Report*, a sub-committee of the Accounting Standards Steering Committee suggests that the time has come for all significant economic entities to produce a comprehensive "general purpose report" designed for general purpose use.

Such reports would not only cover the basic information provided in companies' present annual reports, but include information relevant to the interests of such groups as employees, creditors, government, and the public at large.

The conventional view of the aim of published financial reports, namely to provide proprietors with information showing how their funds have been used and the profits derived from such use is outmoded.

In setting out its basic philosophy of "Who should report what to whom", the committee suggests that economic entities have a responsibility to report publicly that is separate from and broader than the legal obligation to do so. This arises both from the custodial role played by such bodies and the many other relationships that exist between them and the community.

From this the committee concludes: "The fundamental objective of corporate reports is to communicate economic measurements of and information about the resources and performance of the reporting entity useful to those having reasonable rights to such information."

Having established that every sector of the community has a reasonable right to information of some kind—the public, because economic entities exist with the general consent of the community—the committee goes on to suggest the types of additional information that a corporate report could carry. These include a value added statement which would show the wealth the reporting entity has been able to create by its own and its employees' efforts.

A second major suggestion is for an employment report

giving comprehensive information.

Other items of additional information would include statements of money exchanges with government, transactions in foreign currency, corporate objectives and future prospects—this last proposal being almost certain to arouse considerable controversy.

Launching the discussion paper Sir Ronald Leach, chairman of the ASSC, said he expected the discussion period to last six months.

The discussion paper precedes publication of the Sandilands report on inflation accounting, believed to be scheduled for early next month, and at a time when the Government is working on a new Companies Bill.

Making profits more acceptable to all, page 17

Buoyant six months for Royal Insurance

By Anthony Rowley.

Royal Insurance yesterday announced profits up by £5m to £16.8m before tax in the first half of 1975. This was in sharp contrast to results of the other two composite insurance groups, Commercial Union and General Accident, who last week published interim results showing a £10m profit fall in each case.

Although Royal's underwriting losses in the key area of the United States rose by £2.3m to £13.7m in the first six months, this was smaller than the loss experienced there by the other two groups.

Because of this and reduced underwriting losses in Canada and Australia, Royal managed to reduce its worldwide underwriting losses from £13.5m to £2.5m in the first half of the year. Investment income increased by 14.5 per cent to £29.7m during the period.

As a result of its better performance, Royal is paying an interim dividend of 8.15p a share (gross), compared with two interim dividends totalling 7.46p last year. However, this interim dividend will not be paid until January next year for tax reasons. Royal's shares rose 10p to 274p.

The company's total possible losses on the Philadelphia



Mr. Daniel Meinerthagen, chairman of Royal Insurance: profits up by £5m.

Senate hearings pose threat to Lockheed

From Frank Vogl, Washington, Aug. 19.

The banking committee of the United States Senate has arranged a series of public hearings into secret payments made by the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation to foreign officials and politicians to secure business contracts.

Outcome of the hearings may well determine whether the United States Government continues to extend loan guarantees to Lockheed. These guarantees are absolutely essential for the company's financial survival.

Mr. William Simon, the Treasury Secretary, will testify before the committee on Monday as chairman of the government's Loan Guarantee Board.

Senate sources said that Mr. Simon would be pressed at the hearing to say whether the illegal payments by Lockheed to foreign officials and politicians admitted totalled at least \$22m (about £10m) in the last four and a half years—have violated the loan agreements between the Government and Lockheed.

The committee then intends to call representatives of Lockheed, as well as Dr. Arthur Burns, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, and Mr. Ray

Love by Algeria for oil price indexation

Mr. Hill, Algeria wants to introduce a new oil price indexation formula into its contracts with foreign oil companies for the next year.

The formula, under which prices would be kept relative through the indexation scheme on a monthly basis has been outlined to oil purchasers by Sonatrach, the country's national oil company.

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Imports 'alarming'

Mr. Fulham, the British Ship Manufacturers' Federation, has said that the first six months of this year's ship imports from Hong Kong rose by 10 per cent and under recently a new quota arrangement for the year could be as high as 54 per cent.

INTERIM STATEMENT

Ofrex Group Limited

Extracts from Mr. G. Draxler's interim statement.

Sales for the first half of 1975 amounted to £11,018,000 an increase of 9.4% over the first half of 1974. Pre-tax profit amounted to £1,020,000, a reduction of 23% due to escalating costs and reduced demands on our factories.

An interim dividend of 1.05p per share is to be paid, the increase being the full 10%.

Profit from export business and overseas earnings is now running at 33.4% of the total, as compared with 30.3% for the whole of 1974.

Whilst there are some small indications in our own business that recovery might be in sight, one could easily be tempted to indulge in wishful thinking. In my view we are not facing a temporary downturn. I estimate that trading conditions for the second half will be at least as difficult as the first half.

Ofrex House, Stephen Street, London W1A 7EA

First half setback for AKZO

From Our Own Correspondent, Bonn, Aug. 19.

AKZO NV, the Dutch based multinational chemical concern, lost heavily on its chemical fibre division in the first half of 1975.

According to the company's half-yearly report, the division, which last year contributed 43 per cent of AKZO's revenue, lost 90m guilders (about £16m) in the second quarter to bring first half losses to 240m guilders. First half turnover was down 33 per cent, compared with the 1974 period.

AKZO's chemical fibre division has been the subject of a McKinsey report, which concluded that it would continue to be a big loss maker unless action is taken.

Mr. Geoffrey Atkinson, secretary of the association, said that the majority of doomed filling stations were privately owned.

The report proves that if current trading conditions continue, the result will be a complete oil company monopoly of the retail market.

There are now about 33,000 retail petrol outlets, a figure boosted by the merger boom of the late 1950s and 1960s, but the number is steadily falling.

Of the remaining stations, 3,000 are owned and operated by the oil companies, and another 10,000 are owned by the companies and operated by independent contractors described as "easily controlled" tenants.

Costs driving out small filling station operator

By David Young.

A considerable reduction in the number of petrol stations in Britain, with those that remain coming increasingly under the direct control of the major oil companies is forecast in a report published today by the Price Commission.

The report, on motor fuel retailers' profit margins, says reduced demand and rising costs, particularly for labour, will result in fewer filling stations. The small city centre outlet with no profitable side activity will be worst affected.

With filling stations closing at the rate of 10 a day, according to the Petroleum Retailers' Association, the Price Commission report confirms the fears of operators on the spot.

Mr. Geoffrey Atkinson, secretary of the association, said that the majority of doomed filling stations were privately owned.

The report proves that if current trading conditions continue, the result will be a complete oil company monopoly of the retail market.

There are now about 33,000 retail petrol outlets, a figure boosted by the merger boom of the late 1950s and 1960s, but the number is steadily falling.

Of the remaining stations, 3,000 are owned and operated by the oil companies, and another 10,000 are owned by the companies and operated by independent contractors described as "easily controlled" tenants.

£8m profits fall by Slater Walker

By Our Banking Correspondent.

Profits of Slater, Walker Securities slumped by almost £8m to £2.2m in the first half of this year. Chiefly responsible was a fall of £5.8m in investment dealing profits.

There was also a downturn in commercial banking and the group's property division's losses rose from £364,000 to £955,000 in the first half of last year.

The group is now negotiating the sale of property worth £5m out of a portfolio which was valued at £55m at the start of this year.

Profits from the group's industrial interests and its corporate finance arm were also lower, but higher profits were earned from investment management, and insurance.

Investment income also rose.

But Slater Walker has raised its dividend from 3.56p to 4.15p, even though its earnings were insufficient to cover the payment. The group has also promised to increase the full year dividend by the maximum permissible. After the announcement Slater, Walker's shares rose 1p to 62p.

In a statement to shareholders, Mr. Jim Slater, the chairman, said the lower profits reflected the continuing difficult economic conditions, both domestic and international.

Financial Editor, page 17

BR seeks £9m for hovercraft improvements

British Rail confirmed yesterday that it will shortly seek a multi-million pound aid package from the Government to improve cross-Channel hovercraft services.

Although the organization would not disclose the scale of the funds being sought, it is understood it wants more than £9m in the form of a grant which would be used in the modification of the two SRN4 hovercraft being used on the cross Channel service. These modifications it is understood would double their capacity for both cars and passengers and reduce the London-Paris rail journey by about 30 minutes.

A spokesman said the plans had been discussed at a meeting of the British Rail Board last Thursday. The discussions had centred on plans for increasing the capacity of the two hovercraft and of establishing a new hover terminal at Dover.

Since the meeting, no approach had been made to the Department of the Environment but this was expected soon.

How the markets moved

THE POUND

Rises

Bury & Mace	3p to 29p
Crouch Group	3p to 27p
Dalgety	7 1/2p to 12 1/2p
ERF Bldgs	3p to 25p
GKN	2p to 20 1/2p
Hawker Sid	4p to 26 1/2p
Hill F Inv	5p to 10 1/2p

Meyer ML	44p to 37 1/2p
NIM Bldg	8p to 20p
Normand Elie	3p to 29p
Royal	10p to 27 1/2p
S'thern-Evans	9p to 74p
Union Discount	3p to 15 1/2p
Watkins	3p to 45p

	Bank buys	Bank sells
Australia S	1.70	1.65
Austria Sch	39.25	37.25
Belgium Fr	85.25	82.50
Canada S	2.24	2.25
Denmark Kr	12.85	12.45
Finland Mk	8.15	7.90
France Fr	9.40	9.10
Germany DM	5.55	5.55
Greece Dr	66.75	66.75
Hongkong S	10.95	10.55
Italy L	1570.00	1460.00
Japan Yu	650.00	625.00
Netherlands Gld	5.70	5.50
Norway Kr	11.75	11.40
Portugal Esc	56.25	54.25
S Africa Rd	1.81	1.71
Spain Pes	125.25	120.25
Sweden Kr	9.38	9.00
Switzerland Fr.	5.75	5.75
US \$	2.155	2.105
Yugoslavia Dnr	38.00	36.00

Falls

Brit Sugar	5p to 32 1/2p
Cons Gold Flds	3p to 23 1/2p
EMI	3p to 17 1/2p
Fisons	3p to 36p
Glaxo	9p to 34 1/2p
Griffiths Bldg	3p to 35p
Lipton L	3p to 38p

Modern Eng	20p to 35p
Photo-Mr Int	8p to 7 1/2p
Rail Elc	3p to 16 1/2p
Rank Org Ord	3p to 12 1/2p
Roskill Bldg	1p to 15p
Time Products	1p to 3 1/2p
Vickioutier	3p to 17 1/2p

Equities failed to sustain the pace of the previous day with little buying interest shown. Gold-edged securities were rather dead. Sterling rose by 93 points to \$2.1178. The "effective devaluation" rate was 27.7 per cent.

Cot fell by 50 cents to \$161.625 an cd.
 SDR—£ was 1.18814 on Monday, while SDR—£ was 0.56384.
 Commodities: Reuters' index closed at 1,185.9 (1,190.7 on Monday).

Reports, pages 18 and 19

Notes for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International and Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

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INTERIM STATEMENT

THE FIRST SCOTTISH AMERICAN TRUST COMPANY LIMITED.			
Interim Statement (Unaudited)			
For the six months ended	August 1 1975	August 1 1974	
Gross Revenue	899,434	881,363	
Deduct:			
Interest	232,885	344,362	
Expenses	30,928	25,688	
Taxation	240,417	177,688	547,938
	395,204	333,425	
An interim dividend of 0.7p on the Ordinary Shares (same as last year) has been declared payable on 1st October, 1975, absorbing, together with the half-year's Preference dividend paid on 1st August, 1975, a total of £271,731.			
During the period £300,000 3 1/2% Debenture Stock 1965/75 and £1,600,000 3% Debenture Stock 1965/75 were repaid at par on maturity.			
Valuation of Investments Net Asset Value including full dollar premium 25p Share			
August 1 1975	£30,415,883	79p	
February 1 1975	£24,871,396	62p	
August 1 1974	£25,563,886	58 1/2p	
Belsize House, West Ferry, Dundee.	Joint Managers A. K. Aitkenhead, W. D. Marr		

UK office building costs most

Redfearn Glass joins Oxfam's recycling project

Do we t
our own
product
destruct

Progress towards united engineers

Macaulay merges with Haddons

PUBLIC AND EDUCATION

ESFAHAN KOU

Business appointments

Reshuffle for Long John after Whitbread takeover

any of Chicago. Based in London, he succeeds Mr Thomas

AL APPOINTMENTS

Appointments Vacant

ASSISTANT TO
LOCAL GROUPS
DIRECTOR

Telephone Peter Nienstaedt,
on 01-493 1743 between
10 a.m. and 1 p.m. today.

**ART DIRECTOR
KENYA**

leading Nairobi Advertising Agency needs a young, preferably single, A.D. with experience in hard-sell consumer products. Must be highly creative and able to administer and supervise art studio. Excellent salary and fringe benefits. Telephone Peter Njambadi, on 01-492 1742 between 10 a.m. and 1 p.m. today.

PUBLIC AND EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS
ESFAHAN KOUROSH KABIR
COLLEGE

Completed applications, step
index, should be lodged by 1
October 1975.

Rennies Consolidated Holdings Ltd

20.0 cents + 18.4 cents P.O. Box 1167
Johannesburg 2000 London EC3A 6EA
United Kingdom

**APPOINTMENTS
VACANT**
also on page 4

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

defensive arguments for buying Slater, Walker

Walker had whetted Slater's appetites with its "recently identified" and attractive investment opportunities. More evidence in Slater's annual report that Mr Slater had lost his old dealing partner, the more Slater's slump in first half-indeed profits from only £234,000, should be taken as a warning to Slater to buy Slater, Walker.

Accounts: 1974-75 (1973-74)
Capitalization £7.98m
Properties £288m (£271m)
Borrowings £186m (£101m)
Pre-tax loss £6.61m (£398,000)
£235m on directors' valuation.

Royal Insurance

Retrenchment pays off

There is an element of swings and roundabouts in the difference between Royal's interim results and those of CU and GA. Royal relies more on liability insurance in the United States than does CU or GA, and it was bad experience in this class that pushed Royal's operating ratio down to 107.2 in the first half of 1974, several points worse than other companies. Now the average premium increases of around 50 per cent in United States liability business have helped Royal keep the ratio down to 108.5 or about par with CU and GA, whose heavier involvement in United States motor insurance was a benefit to their ratios last year but is an inhibiting factor this year.

Additionally, Royal's deliberate policy of cutting back on United States liability and workmen's compensation lines, where it could not raise premiums, has paid dividends. True, the United States underwriting loss has increased in the second quarter against the first as property and motor business have gone more sour on Royal. But motor rate increases are coming through in most states and should bring substantial benefit by the final quarter.

In property, the problem remains one of under-insurance. Royal's Australian experience is also improving, even after eliminating the £2m loss on Cyclone Wanda in 1974. Selective retraction from compulsory motor classes, and rate rises elsewhere, are the secret and here as property and motor losses are also down and United Kingdom underwriting profit (without the £3m Phoenix loss of 1974) is actually up. The 38 per cent solvency margin is about 8 points to the good, even if the 7.5 per cent prospective yield is a fraction behind CU's.

Interim 1975 (1974)
Capitalization £132m
Net written premium £380m (£332m)
Pre-tax profit £16.8 (£11.8m)
Dividend gross 8.154p (7.463p)

De Beers

Margins have improved

Although in line with expectations after allowing for the deconsolidation of the Botswana activities, De Beers' Consolidated 1975 (1974) results show a significant improvement in its operating ratio. The 38 per cent solvency margin is about 8 points to the good, even if the 7.5 per cent prospective yield is a fraction behind CU's.

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Business Diary: Joint stock • City Hall's reply

eland's three farmer-emb freezing companies set up what is still in the largest, under a deal, MacPherson's, was learned yesterday. The deal looks like a joint venture between the quarter of New Zealand each year, to obtain price throughout the year of the high and low seasons, to result in a steady flow of meat through a multi-agent system.

New Zealand companies (MacPherson's, Freezing Co., Meat Co. and the Farmers' Freezing Co.) are taking a quarter-share in a new holding company, which will acquire British participant two subsidiaries, MacPherson's and Freezing Co., as well as the Smithfield.

new operation is to be set up by Ted Stanley, at general manager of Freezing, who will be in time for the winter, chairman, however, will be Elinorham, who is chairman of Hawke's Bay. The deal, along with the deal in New Zealand, is said to have a say in trade councils in New Zealand.

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Morrison, Sir Murray and Hall: while we were playing about with the arms of the City, we thought it as well to come up with an alternative to the usual motto Domine succurre nobis, which could be roughly rendered as God help us.

Hall, who lives in Middlesex, and has 23 years' service behind him and doesn't dismiss lightly this latest brickbat. "It is an official proposal and an official proposal must be taken seriously," he says. The proposal arises from a pledge given in the manifesto of the London Labour Party for the Greater London Council elections of 1973. Hall's riposte is spirited, affirming that the City Corporation has proved that its form of government is well suited to the needs of the City's tenants and residents.

Seeking ways of making profits more acceptable to all

John Whitmore

their companies in society through what could be loosely termed as educative corporate advertising.

So far, however, most of these moves towards disclosure have been confined to a minority of companies. The large majority have either edged forward more gingerly or, as far as possible (and for a variety of reasons), remained static.

But it has been clear for some time now that big changes in the treatment of corporate information were bound to come sooner or later. This would follow as the logical consequence of the ultimate legal recognition of society's general acceptance of the companies'—indeed, all financial enterprises—shouldered responsibilities beyond their traditional responsibility to their proprietors.

A CBI report, "The Responsibilities of the British Public Company," published in 1973, suggested that the Government might consider, as part of their doctrine of wider disclosure, a general legislative encouragement for companies to recognise their duties and obligations arising from the companies' relationship with creditors, suppliers, customers, employees and society at large.

The White Paper preceding the (lapsed) Companies Bill of the same year stated: "For public and large private companies these powers (of disclosure) will be used by the Government to give shareholders and the public at large the chance to judge companies' financial criteria." Doubtless the new Companies Bill under consideration by the present Government will go as far, and probably much further.

But it is not simply public acceptance of the broader responsibilities of companies that lies behind the pressure for the overhaul of the present system for presenting corporate information. There is clearly a growing fear in some circles that the low level of profitability in British industry is steadily undermining the chances of being able to compete internationally over the longer term.

And one step which it is hoped could contribute to a more realistic level of profitability would be a better understanding by all involved of the facts and figures of corporate housekeeping.

In particular, it is felt that greater emphasis should be placed on explaining profit, movements in profit and the need for rising profits. As Michael Heseltine points out in his letter, a recent Opinion Research Centre survey of employee attitudes to profit showed that less than half of those questioned believed that they stood to derive any long-term advantage from their companies making larger profits.

Clearly, however, it is not merely the question of national prosperity that some feel to be at stake. There are obviously fears that profit is currently a dangerously emotive word—that it could well become the cross on which capitalism, and even democracy, might ultimately be crucified.

Not that profit as a dirty word is anything new. Profit has long since been popularly regarded as the millionaires' coin of money at the workers' expense, as speculation

gave on the Stock Market, and as the difference between what companies might have paid out to employees but which instead they pay out in massive directors' fees and shareholders' dividends.

But while profit has been a dirty word since time immemorial, it is probably true that the anti-profit movement is currently stronger than for quite some time. The early seventies have seen considerable public concern over the massive capital profits thrown up in the property boom, while, more recently, constantly rising prices have inevitably come to be associated with profiteering.

Coincidentally or otherwise, there has been a considerable strengthening of left-wing socialism and questioning of the profit motive. As Paul Foot wrote in a feature in *The Times* last week: "Almost every day new evidence is published of the lunacy and cynicism of the profit system."

Defenders of the system would, of course, argue that he has unfairly picked on the inevitable wars on an admittedly imperfect system to condemn the system as a whole. But the problem of rebutting such generalizations is clearly one that defenders of free enterprise are not finding particularly easy.

Indeed, the debate on what should be done to win back the concept of profit from the realms of the seven deadly sins to the paths of virtue has so far reached no decisive conclusion.

On the one hand, there are those who come close to advocating that the word profit should be removed from the dictionary and the concept of profit rechristened under the name of earnings or surplus.

On the other, there are those who fear that this kind of approach is at best sweeping the issue under the carpet and, at worst, merely laying the free enterprise system open to the criticism that capitalists have conspired in some Machiavellian scheme to disguise profits.

But whatever the outcome to this particular debate, and however far the reappraisal of the treatment of corporate information as a whole may go over the coming months, a number of points need to be made.

The first is that the concept of profit is not an easy one to put over in simple terms, and the more so in an age when historical cost accounting is being rendered less than meaningful by inflation. Inflation-adjusted concepts are, to say the least, sophisticated.

The second is that increased information on and clearer explanations of the function of profit within the corporate structure will not in themselves guarantee any more rational a debate over the way in which the corporate cake is best divided.

Finally, it must be questionable as to how much company management can achieve on their own. Clearly a case can be made out to suggest that a basic requisite of a good management must be to make certain that all associated with that company understand how it works.

But—and leaving aside the cases of managements who are afraid of giving their greater exposure to their poor records—there is also true that individual management efforts to do more to explain how their companies work will not succeed as they should without equally forthright and clearly conceived support from the political arena.

Bleak outlook for America on oil front

Congressmen are on vacation and Gerald Ford is at his holiday home in Colorado and so, at long last, there is peace on the bloody and charred battlefields of United States energy policy.

The last few weeks of the congressional session have been particularly exciting, what with the President and the Congress taking turns at hurling aside each other's proposals for controlling oil prices. Naturally nobody won, they never do these days, but the casualties are likely to number the entire American population.

After Congress and the President have torn each other's ideas to shreds, Mr Ford last week announced he would veto the continuation of price controls beyond the end of this month. Forecasts of what this will mean for the economy vary greatly between Administration officials and congressional staff, but one neutral party, the Manufacturers Hanover Bank in New York, suggested the other day that domestic oil prices could possibly rise by 33 per cent.

Another outcome of the latest round of disputes is that the United States still lacks an energy policy. President Ford's comprehensive plan of last January has got nowhere, and everyone seems to have forgotten President Nixon's declaration of January, 1974, that legislation "is urgently needed" to push the United States towards energy self-sufficiency.

Indeed the United States appears to be further away from self-sufficiency than ever before. Domestic oil output is down 11 per cent from 1973 and oil imports are steadily rising to account for fully 48 per cent of American needs.

This situation, coupled with the legislative stalemate, not only makes President Nixon's target of self-sufficiency by 1980 look absurd, but it makes the United States look ridiculous in the eyes of the world.

After all, what good can come of the International Energy Agency and negotiations between oil producers and oil consumers, when the United States is seen to be doing absolutely nothing to reduce its oil consumption or to stimulate domestic oil production, but is encouraging its oil companies to raise their prices to the level imposed by the Opec cartel?

Decontrol of American oil prices will probably be taken by Opec as evidence that President Ford fully accepts Opec's price list, and in consequence it is hardly surprising that even the United States Department of Commerce expects Opec to raise prices yet again in September.

The true dimensions of the disaster of America's policies on the energy front will be seen in coming months with increases in world inflation and the subsequent slowing of the recovery in the United States and elsewhere from the worst recession since the Second World War.

Most American newspapers seem to share President Ford's view that the energy policy crisis is the result of Congressional inefficiency and laziness. To support this opinion the President is stressing time and again that he has proposed comprehensive plans, but the Congress has failed to act.

But this is too simple a view and masks the fact that the President consistently proposes programmes that Congress could never accept. The President's latest plan was a typical example of his faulty judgment



President Ford: Congress has failed to act.

because it not only would have involved the creation of a huge bureaucracy to deal with decontrol of oil prices over a 35-month period, but it also envisaged that the sharp rise in oil prices would conveniently come after next year's presidential elections.

If the President deserves blame, so too does the Congress for its failure even to formulate any sort of meaningful proposals. The Congress, or at least most Democrats in Congress, hope that some plan can be devised to stimulate domestic output, curb domestic consumption and avoid any increase in oil prices, but they have done nothing to show how this can be achieved.

When the Congress returns to work next month the energy battle will resume. The Congress will face the fact of higher energy prices and will almost certainly try to formulate plans to ensure that the oil companies do not profit from the higher prices.

Thinking in Congress favours a special windfall profits tax on the oil companies and tax rebates for low-income groups. It is difficult to see how the Congress and the President will agree on how high the windfall profits tax rate should be and how large the rebates can be.

It is possible, however, that the Congress will be so angered by the decontrol of prices by the President that it will muster sufficient support to override a presidential veto and put together a Bill reinstating some form of price controls and involving a rollback of existing oil prices.

The President has decided to lift the 120 dollars a barrel oil import fee if his veto of the Price Controls Bill is sustained by Congress. The fee has been considered unconstitutional by the United States Supreme Court, but Mr Ford is fighting this decision in the Supreme Court and he may well win, thus producing the danger that at some later point he will reinstate the fee in order to improve energy conservation.

Reimposition of the fee would possibly double the inflationary impact of price decontrol.

Equally there is a danger that the Congress will become so annoyed about what Senator Henry Jackson once called the "obscene oil company profits" that it might seek to impose extremely tough taxes on the oil companies.

The outlook for the United States is extremely bleak on the oil front, and there is little chance of a comprehensive energy policy being realized during next year.

This is particularly the case when it is realized that President Ford is helping his election campaign chances by blaming price rises on Opec and tax rebates for low-income groups. It is difficult to see how the Congress and the President will agree on how high the windfall profits tax rate should be and how large the rebates can be.

Frank Vogt

Queens Moat Houses Limited



Strong Asset Backing

The Twenty-Eighth Annual General Meeting of Queens Moat Houses Limited was held on August 15 at Orwell Moat House, Felixstowe, Suffolk.

The following is extracted from the circulated statement of the Chairman, Mr. John Balfour, for the year ended 31st December 1974:

The Company's operations at the present time comprise 17 high quality provincial hotels as well as 10 Jason's Carving Rooms, 1 Restaurant/Banqueting Centre, 2 Public Houses, a Wholesale Meat Company and a Wholesale Wine Merchants.

Most of the Establishments within the Group are freeholds. Therefore, the Com-

pany is very strongly asset based which gives your Directors considerable comfort in these difficult trading times. With the asset backing and the management structure, under normal trading conditions, I would consider the Company in a position to progress with profitability in line with increased turnover, but to be realistic, in the absence of any direct form of guidance from the Government as to the economic future of the country, I feel that the only course of action open to a Company such as ours is to consolidate its interest and contract on them rather than expand, other than in isolated instances where capital expenditure is not involved.

Summary of Results

£000	1974	1973
Turnover	5,235	4,101
Profit before interest	687	678
Interest	435	350
Profit before tax	252	329
Tax	39	136
Minority Interest	1	2
Dividends	73	81
Prior Year Adjustments	3	(37)
Retained	136	146
Earnings per share	1.25p	1.28p



Stock Exchange prices

Shares easier

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Aug 11-Dealings End Aug 21, § Contrango Day, Aug 22 Settlement Day, Sept 2
§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

[illegible]

al and General Appointments

page 11

GENERAL

RECEPTION ADVERTISING

3 of our clients are looking for Top Flight Receptionists who can take a Young and fun atmosphere, relaxed atmosphere. Adv. 499, 8992.

EXPERIENCED MANAGERESS

Career Girl of Bond Street, London, W.1. Seeking a position as a Manageress or Assistant Manageress in a retail shop. Adv. 499, 8992.

TORMEAD SCHOOL GUILDFORD

Required for September 1975. A qualified teacher to teach in the primary school. Adv. 499, 8992.

RECEPTIONIST FOR ADVERTISING AGENCY

Advertising agency seeking a receptionist. Adv. 499, 8992.

PHONIST/RECEPTIONIST

Well spoken girl for receptionist/phonist. Adv. 499, 8992.

RECEPTIONIST

Well spoken girl for receptionist. Adv. 499, 8992.

RECEPTIONIST

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SECRETARY

TO FINANCE DIRECTOR

We have an interesting and responsible position at our...

Applicants should be competent secretaries with some experience of senior secretarial work. This position does not involve...

Glaxo Laboratories Limited, Greenford, is the major subsidiary of Glaxo Holdings Limited. British International Group with a turnover of £200,000,000 and employing over 10,000 people worldwide, has main areas of activity in the research, development, manufacture and sale of pharmaceuticals and related products.

We require excellent conditions of employment with pleasant surroundings, good salary and social facilities, plenty of training and career opportunities. An attractive salary will be paid, together with a generous pension scheme and a company car.

Please write your brief details and enclosing a recent photograph to: The Secretary, Glaxo Laboratories Limited, Greenford, or telephone 01-628 3454, ext. 340 for further information.

STEINER

the first name in hair

SECRETARY/PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATOR

ARE YOU A GO-HEAD LIVERY, RESPONSIBLE PERSON? ARE YOU LOOKING FOR A CHALLENGE?

We now have a position as administrator in our busy Personnel Department, responsible for our sales throughout Great Britain and on luxury liners such as the Q.E.2 and Q.E.3 Canberras. Involving some secretarial duties for our General Manager. Salary will be commensurate with experience.

If you have experience in personnel work or think you are capable of running an efficient office please telephone THE PERSONNEL DEPARTMENT OR WRITE TO MR. K. SYER, THE GENERAL MANAGER, 66 GROSVENOR ST., W.1. 499 1144.

TYPIST/NO SHORTHAND

Not just an ordinary copy typist. We require a typist who can take on more responsibility and handle a variety of secretarial work. Salary commensurate with experience.

Please call Miss V. Jones on 01-499 1144 for further details.

TELEVISION ADVERTISING AGENCY

Need a cheerful and capable Secretary/PA to assist in the day to day running of our expanding company of 3 young executives in an exciting environment. If you are interested in this challenge, please write to: The Personnel Department, 66 Grosvenor St., W.1. 499 1144.

SHORTHAND SECRETARY

Required for Partner in Major firm. Salary commensurate with experience.

HAMPTON & SONS

Tel: 01-491 7590

GOURMET LADY TO WORK IN

Restaurant. You'll be working with a multi-millionaire who you'll have to have the chef. Salary commensurate with experience.

LEADING FILM COMPANY

Seeking a Secretary/PA for a leading film company. Salary commensurate with experience.

M.P. needs PA/Secretary

For a leading film company. Salary commensurate with experience.

VERY UNUSUAL JOB FOR A

Hardworking individual. Salary commensurate with experience.

WORK IN LUXURY surroundings

as a show girl. Salary commensurate with experience.

MARKETING MANAGER OF Famous

brewery needs a hardworking individual. Salary commensurate with experience.

ACCOUNTANT of well-known

firm needs a hardworking individual. Salary commensurate with experience.

EDITOR OF PUBLISHING CO.

needs a hardworking individual. Salary commensurate with experience.

PRESIDENT PROMOTION W.I.

needs a hardworking individual. Salary commensurate with experience.

MODERN SECRETARY

needed for a leading firm. Salary commensurate with experience.

NON-COMMERCIAL APPRAISAL

needed for a leading firm. Salary commensurate with experience.

SECRETARY OF A LEADING

firm. Salary commensurate with experience.

CHAIRMAN'S SECRETARY

needed for a leading firm. Salary commensurate with experience.

PUBLISHING APPRAISAL

needed for a leading firm. Salary commensurate with experience.

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